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Newspapers.

Forwarding to the Government of India the memorandum prepared by the C.I.D., Madras, on the — published in 1911 in the Madras Presidency, the Native States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, and the French territories of Pondicherry and Karikal.

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செப்பனிடுபவர் பெயர்
N. பெருமாள்

செப்பனிடுவதற்காக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள் 2007

செப்பனிட்டு முடித்த நாள் 2007

சரிபார்க்கும் மு. நி. ப. த. எ. கையொப்பம்

ஆராய்ச்சி தகவலாளர் கையொப்பம்

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ANNEXURES.

Memorandum on the Native-owned English and the Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Press of the Madras Presidency, the Native States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, and the French territories of Pondicherry and Karikal for the year 1911.

1. Statistical Particulars.

Number of newspapers and periodicals. At the end of 1911, there were in all 85 newspapers and periodicals treating of current politics as against 63 at the end of the year 1910. Twenty newspapers and periodicals were newly started during the year and nineteen papers (including two Tamil papers *Dravidabhimani* and *Yatharthavachani* reported as having dealt with politics again during the year), which were in existence during 1910, have been added to this list as they began to deal with politics as a new feature during the year, while seventeen newspapers and periodicals ceased to exist.

Distribution. Out of the total 102 newspapers and periodicals, which were published during the year, 33 were published in the City of Madras, 36 in the Mufassal, 22 in the Native States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, and Hyderabad, and 11 in the French territories of Pondicherry and Karikal.

Nationality of Editors. Of the 102 publications, 37 or about 36 per cent. were conducted by Brahmans, 32 or about 31 per cent. were by other Hindus, 9 or about 8 per cent. by Muhammadans, 12 or about 11 per cent. by Christians, 8 or about 7 per cent. by Europeans and Eurasians, and one each by a Portuguese, a German, a Buddhist, and by a Guzarati.

Languages. Of the 102 publications, 29 or about 28 per cent. were published in the English language, 23 or about 22 per cent. in Tamil 10 or about 9 per cent. in Telugu, 6 or about 5 per cent. in Canarese, 12 or about 11 per cent. in Malayalam, 5 or about 4 per cent. in Anglo-Malayalam, 7 or about 6 per cent. in Urdu, and 10 or about 9 per cent. being bi-lingual or tri-lingual publications.

There were no political papers in Uriya.

Vide Appx. B p. 32 infra; Vide Appx p. 33 infra; Vide Appx A. p. 32 infra

2. Circulation.

Fluctuation. The figures showing the circulation of the several papers are given in the general statements appended.

The circulation of the *Mahavikatadutan*, *Andhrabharati*, *Alhami*, *Aftab-i-Deccan*, *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, *Mukhbir-i-Deccan*, *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, *Cochin Argus*, *Malabar Herald*, *Swadeshabhimani*, and the *Satyadipike*, were checked during the year and the figures shown as circulation in the statement against the above papers, are, in most cases, those arrived at by special enquiries made by this department.

The circulation of the following showed somewhat violent fluctuations :—

The *Indian Patriot* of Madras rose in circulation from 1,076 in 1910 to 1,680 in 1911, the reason being the increased popularity of the paper which was due to its publishing news about the Coronation Darbar.

Among the Tamil papers, the *Jananukulan* showed a decrease of 300 in its circulation, which fell from 800 in 1910 to 500 in 1911, and this was due to the increase in the rate of its subscription during the year, and the *Indian Law Gazette*, which was brought on the list of politicals anew during the year under review, had only a circulation of 500 against 1,000 in 1910, and this was due to its irregular publication; while the increased circulation of the *Swadesamittiran*, which rose from 2,660 in 1910 to 3,090 in 1911, is ascribed to its publishing Durbar news.

pp. 1-80 Statement attached (1) p. 34 ibid (2) p. 4 (3) p. 3 (4) p. 1 (5) p. 26 (12) p. 23 ibid (13) p. 26 (14) p. 22 (15) p. 65

Among the Telugu papers there was a fall in the circulation of the *Andhra kesari* which had a circulation of only 500 in 1911 against 1,350 in 1910 and this is reported to be due to the irregular issue of the paper.

Among Malayalam papers the publication of news and articles on the Coronation tended to the increased circulation of the *Kerala Patrika*, *Kerala Sanchari*, and the *Malayala Manorama*.

The increased circulation of the *Manorama* from 500 in 1910 to 850 in 1911, is due to the proprietor's influence among the landed gentry, of the *Sri Parasurama* from 1,400 in 1910 to 1,989 in 1911 due to a large number of copies of the publication having been sent free to people for acceptance, while the decrease in the circulation of the *Sujanamitran* from 1,385 in 1910 to 900 in 1911 was due to the despatch of the papers in 1910 to non-subscribers as an advertisement.

Among the Canarese papers the *Vokkaligara Patrika* showed an increase from 1,540 in 1910 to 2,900 in 1911, which was due to the wide publicity and better appreciation of the paper.

The publication of news about the Turko-Italian War and the Coronation contributed to the increased circulation of the *Mukhbir-i-Deccan* and the *Shams-ul-Akhbar*.

Circulation of newspapers started during the year.

Among the twenty papers which sprang into existence during the year, the English paper entitled the *Modern World* of Madras City and the *Peoples' Weekly* of Travancore, and *Satyanadam*, a Malayalam paper of Cochin State, had the largest circulation, *viz.* 1,000; these were followed by another Malayalam paper, *viz.*, *Kerala Kaumudi* of Travancore with a circulation of 900; then came the *Anglo-Indian Empire*, an English weekly of Bangalore Civil and Military station which had a circulation of 800; the Tamil weekly paper *Vaisya Mittiran* of Devakotta, Ramnad district, had a circulation of 600; the rest had a circulation of 500 or less.

Rank according to circulation.

Among the English papers, the *Hindu* had the largest circulation (3,950); next in order came the *Indian Review* (3,000), *Madras Standard* (2,000), *Indian Patriot* (1,680), the *Modern World* and the *Peoples' Weekly* 1,000 each; the rest had a circulation of less than a thousand.

Among the Tamil papers, the *Swadesamittiran*, as usual, commanded the largest circulation (3,090), while all the others had a circulation of less than 1,000.

The *Vysia* headed the list among the Telugu papers with a circulation of 2,000 and the *Kistna Patrika* had a circulation of 1,200.

Among the Canarese and Malayalam papers, having a circulation of 1,000 or more, the following came in the order of circulation:—

Vrittanta Patrika (4,960), *Malayala Manorama* (3,200), *Vokkaligara Patrika* (2,900), *Mysore Star* (2,000), *Sri Parasurama* (1,989), *Kerala Patrika* (1,400), *Swadeshabhimani* (1,249), *Subhashini* (1,230), *Kerala Taraka* (1,200), and the *Kerala Sanchari* (1,100), while the rest had a circulation of 1,000 or less.

Among the Urdu papers, the *Mushir-i-Deccan* had the largest circulation, *viz.* 1,000; while the circulation of the remainder were below this figure.

3.—Tone of the Press.

During the year under review the general tone of the Native-owned English Press, with few exceptions, was loyal and moderate, and the language used by the various papers, in their criticism of Government measures which engaged their attention, was temperate and unobjectionable. Two of the leading dailies of Madras, the *Hindu* and *Madras Standard* published some strong articles criticising adversely Sir Arthur Lawley's administration, in which the language used was the reverse of loyal and moderate and made unworthy attacks on His Excellency, depicting him as an unsympathetic Governor devoted to a reactionary and repressive policy, a melancholy failure, whose policy has had a most blighting effect on Indian public life in this Presidency. In commenting upon the Palghat municipal affairs and the order of Government condemning the defiant attitude of some of the councillors towards the action of the chairman in dismissing the Vice-Principal of the Victoria College, Palghat, the *Hindu* characterised the action of the Government

as high-handed and subversive of all principles of not merely of local self-government but of fairness and justice. The Palghat municipal affairs and the Government order threatening to remove from office eight municipal councillors for having brought the municipal administration into contempt, formed the subject of comment and correspondence in almost every paper throughout the Presidency and evoked severe criticism though they were characterised by sobriety and good feeling. *The United India and Native States* indulged in some personal attacks upon the Diwan of Travancore in harsh and uncomplimentary language, and spoke of his administration as corrupt and inefficient, urging his removal.

Excepting the *Dharmam* of Pondicherry and the *Nyayabhimani* of Karikal, which contained some strong articles against the British administration, the tone of the Tamil press continued to be very moderate. The tone of the *Nyayabhimani* became so offensive that its publications were brought to the notice of Government and the paper was proscribed in April 1911 and ceased to exist.

The tone of the Telugu press was characterised by loyalty and moderation, except perhaps in the case of the *Kistna Patrika* in connection with the notice about the administration of Sir Arthur Lawley and in the case of the *Sasilekha*, while dealing with the question of protective tariffs. Although it cannot be said that any of the Telugu newspapers have developed a settled policy and settled convictions regarding the broad political questions of the British Empire, a few, like the *Kistnapatrika, Andhrakesari and Desamata*, may be singled out as exhibiting, now and then, a certain vigour of conviction and policy, in their advocacy of the Indian interests, whenever they happen to clash with the interests of the British manufacturers.

The value of the Telugu press is being appreciated even in villages, in spite of the paucity of papers supplying any really useful information. The steady multiplication of religious journals and newspapers by the local missionary bodies, including the Salvationists, is a remarkable feature for the last two or three years.

The tone of the Urdu papers has been healthy and marked with expressions of loyalty to Government advocating the policy of attempting to cultivate cordial relations between the rulers and the ruled and condemning any acts or attempts towards sedition and anarchy.

The papers throughout the Presidency were unanimous in expressing abhorrence at the dastardly murder of the late Mr. Ashe, Collector of Tinnevelly, and a suggestion was made that the Government should adopt stern measures to repress sedition, which appeared to be at the root of the murder.

The Malayalam press continued to maintain a loyal and moderate tone.

It had been pointed out last year that the Press Act had an instant and visible effect on the Canarese press, namely, that it at once put an end to all rabid writings; this effect of the measure was observable even more clearly during the year under review. Thus, not only do the papers appear to have given up the habit of resorting to abusive language in criticising the administration, but also the practice of frequently summarising the vituperations of firebrands of the type of B. C. Pal and B. G. Tilak or of freely disseminating among the people the extreme views of English critics of the type of Mr. Keir-Hardie, seems to have been abandoned also.

Since the discontinuance of many of the Canarese newspapers in Mysore on the passing of a new Press Law in that province in 1908, the missionary papers have begun to treat more frequently of administrative matters; but this class of papers has always remained moderate in tone. Thus, in short, while the radical element of the Canarese press totally disappeared in the course of the past year and a half, the moderate section of it continued to show healthy activity and the missionary papers have been gradually widening their sphere of usefulness by means of simple and instructive articles on the important political topics of the day.

The announcement of the Royal visit to India, to celebrate the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties at Delhi was hailed with unbounded joy throughout the Presidency and the papers were unanimous in their opinion that the visit would be conducive to the welfare and prosperity of the people of India.

3 (2) G.O. 1178 ß 19.7.1911 R (3) p. 3 of annexure to letter 1069. ß 29.6.1911

4.—Reforms.

General.

It was remarked that Sir Arthur Lawley did not share the liberal views of Lord Morley and Lord Minto as a result of which the reform scheme in its practical application to this Presidency lacked the liberal spirit underlying the original proposals of its authors, and that, in consequence of this, the elective element in the Madras Legislative Council fell short of that in the other Presidencies.

The *Hindu* observed that the policy of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State was one, as it was termed, of repression so far as it was needed and of reform in order to forward the national aspirations of the people. But Sir Arthur Lawley did not show the same active zeal in promoting reform as in carrying out repression. It was an open secret that Sir Arthur Lawley's Government was opposed to Lord Morley's reform scheme in its cardinal points, viz., the expansion of the Legislative Councils and the appointment of Indians to be Members of Executive Councils. When proposals for a reform scheme were invited from the various Provincial Governments, the Madras Government issued what they called a referendum on the so-called reform proposals of the Government of India, suggesting the most grotesque and reactionary scheme imaginable. It was nothing but a scheme of class and sectional electorates dividing Brahmans, non-Brahmans, Christians, lawyers, etc., into separate groups. The *Madras Standard* held the same view of the scheme. Two members were to be nominated by His Excellency the Governor and two members elected, one each by the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Senate of the University. Barristers, pleaders, advocates and vakils, were proposed to be given the privilege of returning one member, and so, the landed gentry. One member was to be returned by the citizens of Madras, and one each by the Brahman, Muhammadan and Christian communities, while all other persons were to select one member.

The manner in which the reform scheme was put in operation by the Madras Government was, according to the *Hindu*, in entire accord with the spirit of pessimism and lack of sympathy with progressive ideals in Indian administration which Sir Arthur Lawley had always evinced.

The Council elections.

The Council reforms continued to be alluded to as the beginning of a new era in the history of India. The majority of the papers urged reform of the regulations for the conduct of the Council elections.

The *Indian Patriot* insisted that it must be made possible for the best men in the country to be returned to the Council and that as intelligent and as extensive an electorate as possible must be brought into existence. It observed that the average ability of the new Council was certainly lower than that of the old and that the class of men elected under the old Councils Act were, even in respect of their position and public life, generally superior to their successors of the present day. The *Madras Standard* thought that the enlarged councils, created in effect of the Reform scheme, had given greater opportunities of discussing administrative questions and satisfying public wants. The tone and character of criticism had improved and, though the majority of the resolutions moved, failed to obtain official approval, considerable moral strength had been acquired to the popular side of public questions. Nevertheless, there was to be seen some dissatisfaction in the people that the spirit of the Reform scheme was not sufficiently recognised by the Government and popular opinions are not assimilated in the Government as readily as may be desired. It urged the Government to remove the inperfections and defects in the rules of Council debate and in the policy of budget framing, so that, in result, the popular voice might find greater recognition than at present.

The *Western Star* observed that so far as the reforms had been in operation, the public had no cause to be dissatisfied with the attitude of the Government. It was an open secret that everything had not been carried out to the entire satisfaction of popular representatives but there had been a great deal in the attitude of responsible men to convince the public that there was no desire anywhere to slight or disregard the opinion of representative men.

There were no comments under this head in any of the Telugu and Malayalam papers.

Of the Urdu papers the *Shams-ul-Akhbar* thought that the claims of Mussalmans had been totally overlooked and the *Jaridah-i-Rozgar* remarked that what the Muhammadans required were a University and a separate electorate.

The special electoral privileges granted to Muhammadans formed the only feature of the reforms that the Canarese press objected to.

The *Swadesamitran*, among the Tamil papers, complained that, though the rules provided for some of the members of the Provincial Legislative Councils to form what is called the Budget Committee for considering about the income and expenditure, many important matters were decided by the Provincial Governments without the knowledge of this committee and, as an instance of this, pointed out that the Madras Government had recently submitted to the Secretary of State for India proposals for increasing the salaries of the establishments in some departments, without any reference to this Committee.

The separation of the Judicial and Executive functions.

The separation of the Judicial and executive functions was strongly urged and it was pointed out that after the incontrovertible mass of evidence that had been published showing the enormity of the evils attendant upon the vicious system now in vogue, no excuse could avail the Government to put off this crying reform under one pretext or other for an indefinite length of time. That there should be one set of officers for administering justice and another set for doing executive duties, and that both these require training and temper of two different kinds, could not admit of any dispute. The reformation had long been a desideratum and the Congress had been crying for it ever since its birth.

5.—Decentralisation Commission.

There were no comments under this head in any of the Vernacular papers.

The *Hindu* remarked that the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation represented a comprehensive and progressive scheme of administrative reform which, if acted upon in the spirit in which they were based, would go far to bring the administration into touch with the interests of the people, and complained that the Government of Madras had failed to rise to the occasion, being haunted by a disbelief in the adaptability of the progressive reforms recommended, and that Sir Arthur Lawley was throughout labouring under a misconception which was sedulously fostered by reactionary Anglo-Indian counsels, that the Indian people are in a backward state of civilisation.

The revival of Village Panchayats.

The *Hindu* pointed out that one of the main aims which the Decentralisation Commission had in view was the importance of strengthening the administration and educating the people by interesting them more largely in public affairs, and it was on this basis that the Commission recommended the constitution and development of village panchayats for the administration of certain local affairs within the villages and prescribed detailed instructions for the purpose. But the Madras Government had failed to give effect to the recommendations regarding the institution of village panchayats, a most important and necessary reform.

Local Boards.

In regard to Local Boards and Union Panchayats, the *Hindu* observed that it was remarkable that in a régime of progress and reform throughout the country, the Madras Government should be so impassive and slow to move with the times. When the question of introducing the system of election of Presidents of Taluk Boards came before the Council, the Government's spokesman, an Indian member, roundly questioned the capacity of Indians in this respect and attacked the proposal tooth and nail. But eventually the Government accepted a half-hearted proposal agreeing to try the experiment in a few selected areas. Though the Government had started proposals for increasing the elective element in Taluk Boards, they had not so far done anything to carry out generally the other recommendations of the Royal Commission in regard to Taluk and District Boards.

District Municipalities.

The *Hindu* was of opinion that the Government unnecessarily interfered with the independence of Municipal Councils in their course of administration and treated them as departments of Government. That the Government had misconceived the principles of local self-government and are prepared to go back on progressive deals in this respect was illustrated by their recently manifested tendency to force paid chairmen on mufassal municipalities.

The introduction of paid chairmen, who in most cases would be officials lent to the municipalities, was directly contrary to the principle which the Decentralisation Commission recommended in regard to the matter. Instead of improving the present system of Honorary Chairman and Secretary in mufassal municipalities, the Government were trying to make the mufassal system conform to the present system in the City of Madras, which the Royal Commission had condemned.

The same paper pointed out that the illiberal policy of controlling and directing the general details of Municipal administration was carried very far by the Government in the case of even the Presidency municipality. The history of the new special works of the Madras Corporation teemed with instances in which the Government had ridden rough-shod over the almost unanimous opinions of the elected representatives of the rate-payers in the city.

6.—The Viceroy.

General.

Of Lord Hardinge it was said that it was abundantly clear that His Excellency intended to govern according to the best Imperial traditions and to follow the policy of sympathy initiated by his predecessor.

The kind reception and sympathetic hearing he gave to the National Congress deputation and the cordiality of his speech on that occasion was quite unprecedented and encouraged the people to hope that similar courtesy and genuine sympathy with Indian feelings would form the main features of his rule. The decision of the Government of India to prohibit indentured emigration to South Africa was regarded with universal satisfaction as forming one of the earliest indications of His Excellency's line of policy.

Lord Hardinge and the Calcutta students.

It was remarked that nothing that His Excellency had hitherto done had been happier than his unceremonious action of visiting the students in their messes to see for himself the conditions under which they lived. It was the first indication of a Viceroy manifesting any kind of interest in the students of the country and it would no doubt be a strong proof to them of the nearness between the students and the highest official in India. The student population had, in recent years, assumed the gravest importance in India, where much of the political trouble of the day was assigned by the educational authorities to the wretched conditions under which the students lived and it was evident that Lord Hardinge had already realised the gravity of the situation and had resolved to devote his personal attention to it. This action of the Viceroy would do much to keep the students in the straight path of loyalty.

It was said that the momentous administrative changes announced and the generous boons and concessions granted on the occasion of the Imperial Durbar at Delhi, were due in a large measure to the liberal statesmanship of His Excellency and that they could not have been easily possible but for the fact that the gracious wishes of His Majesty the King must have met with the hearty support of the Viceroy.

7.—The Governor.

When Sir Arthur Lawley's term of office as Governor of Madras came to a close in November last, the press set to work to review his administration, and though the most appreciative accounts of his rule appeared in the columns of the majority of the papers, some very severe criticisms were published by two of the leading dailies of Madras, the *Hindu* and the *Madras Standard*, chiefly as regards His Excellency's repressive measures during the days of unrest, the attitude of his administration towards local and municipal institutions, his throttling to death of pure "Swadeshism" in its infancy, while publicly expressing his sympathy for its encouragement and his failure to recognise the aspirations of the people.

The *Hindu's* criticism was so scathing that it was publicly resented at a meeting held by the citizens of Trichinopoly. According to the *Hindu* Sir Arthur Lawley's administration was opposed to the principle of Lord Morley's Reform Scheme, and His Excellency practically took no steps to give effect to the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission and his policy had a most blighting effect on Indian public life. Honest but timid men had ceased to take part

in public affairs, and the prevailing political atmosphere had largely become uncongenial to men of genuine worth and independence of character. Paralysis of public life, repression and no reform were some of the phrases applied by the *Hindu* to Sir Arthur Lawley's administration. The review concluded with a reference to the Palghat municipal muddle as the crowning act of His Excellency's unsympathetic administration. The *Madras Standard*, while admitting that there had been improvements, remarked that all of them had been of a minor character and most of them purely departmental. Reforms there had been but not initiated by His Excellency's Government. The one besetting sin of his régime had been its aloofness from real public contact and a mild disregard of public opinion. Sir Arthur Lawley was certainly a strong man, but, without sympathy, strength was of little use for an Indian administrator. From the outset he had never grasped the real situation, the real Indian feeling. He rarely knew the real men influencing public opinion in its real sense and set much store upon the representatives of those to whom official favours are the end-all of existence. His Excellency's Indian career, the *Madras Standard* remarked, so full of promise at the outset, proved a melancholy failure.

Though there was some difference of opinion regarding His Excellency's rule, the general opinion seems to have been the good of the Lawley administration heavily outweighed what was unsatisfactory in it, and that the few mistakes perpetrated were no more than unfortunate errors of judgment and by no means attributable to any lack of true sympathy with the legitimate aims and aspirations of the people. It was observed that His Excellency's period of office lay in troublous times and his cautious statesmanship had succeeded in guiding the administration aright and in keeping down the forces of violence and disorder with a firm hand, while encouraging the legitimate aspirations of the people. He had had the necessary firmness and foresight to nip seditious discontent in the bud and, but for his promptness, the contagion would have taken root and spread rapidly making the task of putting it down more difficult and less successful. His Excellency might have earned the popularity of a certain section of the population but he never cared to bid for this spurious popularity and did his duty with firmness and courage which entitle him to the gratitude of all classes of the people.

With the exception of the *Ravi*, the Telugu press expressed the opinion that Sir Arthur Lawley's régime had failed to be beneficial to the Presidency. The appointment to the High Court Bench of Mr. Pinhey, who held that the mere discussion of politics was tantamount to sedition, the posting of punitive police to Cocanada, where some common breach of the peace was magnified into a political disturbance, the injustice done to the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company at Tuticorin, the treatment accorded to the editor G. Subramania Aiyar and to Government officers like Messrs. Kershasp and Subba Rao in connection with the Kottappakonda riots, the appointment of a European to the post of the Inspector-General of Registration, long held by Indians, and the scant courtesy shown to the Palghat Municipality, were referred to as some of the events which betrayed His Excellency's weakness and incapacity. It was remarked that Sir Arthur Lawley placed implicit faith in official reports and failed to sift facts for himself.

The Canarese press was divided in its opinion both as regards the extent of Sir Arthur's popularity and the measure of his success as an administrator. It was believed that His Excellency was to a large extent opposed to the policy of reform inaugurated by Lord Morley and Lord Minto and that he carried out the Council reforms only in obedience to the mandates of the higher authorities. It was further remarked that the proposal to increase the Indian element in the administration was not properly given effect to, that repression had been pursued with the utmost vigour and that the valuable suggestions of the Decentralisation Commission regarding local self-government and the revival of the village panchayat system were almost wholly ignored.

Other papers held a contrary view and remarked that the legislative enactments framed, the reorganisation of several Government Departments, the closer attention bestowed upon agriculture and industries and the welcome changes in the Abkāri policy, all went to prove that Sir Arthur Lawley was both an able and sympathetic administrator.

The Tamil press was also almost equally divided in its opinion of the administration, but even those papers which denounced Sir Arthur's régime as unsympathetic and autocratic, notably the *Swadesamittiran*, gave His Excellency full credit for having made genuine efforts to improve agriculture and other industries.

The Urdu press thought that His Excellency's administration had been sympathetic and just.

The New Governor. The appointment of Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael as successor to Sir Arthur Lawley was warmly and universally welcomed with brief reviews of his past career; and it was remarked that, judging from His Excellency's various accomplishments and laudable administrative work in the past, there could be no doubt that he would prove a very popular and successful administrator in this Presidency.

8.—Public Honours.

It was observed with reference to the list of Honours announced on the occasion of the Delhi Coronation Durbar that the number of persons in the Madras Presidency favoured in the list was so small that some amount of dissatisfaction had been aroused. Though as many as five High Court Judges in Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad had been selected for the honour of knighthood, no individual in Madras, with the exception of the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, had been thought fit to be knighted. It was pointed out that, on a very large number of officials, titles and honours had been bestowed but the number of non-officials, whose work had been recognised, was comparatively small.

Both the *Hindu* and the *Madras Standard* were of opinion that the Madras Presidency had come in for only a small share of the Honours, and that it had deserved better treatment. The *Indian Patriot*, on the other hand, thought that Madras had had its fair share.

There were no comments under this head in any of the Tamil papers.

The Mysore papers were grateful for the conferring of a title on the Revenue Commissioner of Mysore. It was, at the same time, remarked that there were many others in Mysore who deserved similar recognition of their services to the public, and that the Government would have more readily appreciated their services if these men had been residents of British India.

The list of Honours conferred on Mysoreans on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar was said to have fulfilled the expectations of the Mysore public.

Some of the Urdu papers were of opinion that the Coronation Honours list had disappointed a wide circle of the people. Hyderabad had been hoping that His Imperial Majesty the King would confer on the Nizam the title of "His Majesty" but this hope had not been realised.

Some surprise was expressed that the editors and proprietors of the leading newspapers had not been considered as deserving of Honours.

9.—The General Situation.

General view of the Press. Lord Curzon was still spoken of as the prime cause of all popular discontent in the country. It was said that while his partition measure affected only the province of Bengal, his educational policy marred the progress of the whole of India. His masterfulness had only resulted in turning discontent into unfortunate lawlessness and in throwing even the loyal classes into deep despondency.

The general view of the press was that at the close of the year, the Indian horizon had cleared, the outlook was far brighter than it had been for the past six years and that things were fast moving towards tranquility and contentment. The message of peace and happiness conveyed to the millions of India by their sympathetic and benign King-Emperor had closed many of the gaping wounds in Indian public life and a new era of prosperity had been inaugurated.

In Lord Hardinge, India had secured a sympathetic Viceroy and in Lord Crewe a liberal statesman at the helm of the Indian affairs and under their régime peace and goodwill in India might reasonably be hoped for as the heritage of British administration in India.

The cause of the unrest in India formed the subject of some articles in the *Nyayabhimani*, which was of opinion that it was the overbearing and autocratic

manner in which the English officials conducted the administration in this country that made the people harbour a feeling of hatred against the Government, and observed that, if only the representatives of the King-Emperor in India would take the trouble to understand the customs and habits of the people, get a clear idea as to the important problems of administration by the exercise of their independent judgment, unwarped by the garbled versions of subordinate officials and the renegades among the Indians themselves and work the machinery of Government in consultation with the popular leaders, there would be no fear at all of sedition or anarchism cropping up anywhere in the country.

The *Tamilian* saw in its ever present phantom of the caste system the root cause of the unrest in India and suggested that the best remedy for preventing the spread of sedition would be to equalise the number of caste and non-caste men in the public service and to put down the pride of the former that they were enjoying the privileges of their caste even under a foreign Government.

The Telugu press observed that, ever since the famous speech made by the King at the Guildhall, in which he said that the people of India should be governed with more sympathy, the policy of the British Rule in India had entirely changed for the better. The Viceroy, Governor and Government officials were becoming the very embodiment of sympathy.

The Canarese press regarded as the unmistakable signs of a bright and happy future for India, the desire evinced by Government to improve the condition of the cultivating classes by various means, such as the establishment of rural credit societies, the greater readiness of the authorities to ascertain the wants and wishes of the people through their leading representatives, as illustrated by the Viceroy's consent to receive the Congress deputation, the statesmanship of the Liberals at the head of the Government, and more than all, the recent evidences of the sympathy and attachment of His Majesty towards his Indian subjects.

The Royal visit to India and the administrative changes announced at the Imperial Durbar were made the occasion for dwelling upon these optimistic views with still greater emphasis.

Anarchist outrages. The murder of Mr. Ashe.

The news of the murder of Mr. Ashe, the Collector of Tinnevelly, was received with expressions of great horror and regret throughout the country and it was thought that this unwise act of a foolhardy youth would have the effect of blasting the reputation of this Presidency for the patience and loyalty evinced by it even when Bengal and other provinces were seething with unrest. It was remarked that the crime was as dastardly as it was useless and it was pointed out that if there were any misguided individuals who imagined that such acts would in any manner frighten the ruling class, they were woefully mistaken. The British were the last people to be coerced into anything and it was this trait which had made them the masters of a sixth of the world. It was impossible to believe that the culprit was actuated by a mere spirit of revenge and that a political motive and a huge conspiracy behind it were by no means improbable. It was the duty of the people to convince their rulers that their loyalty was not mere lip loyalty by helping the authorities to unearth the conspiracy.

It was pointed out that the danger of the anarchist to the peace, order and well-being of the people must be patent to the meanest understanding and that, with his false and traitorous patriotism, the anarchist was a much greater danger to the mass of his countrymen than to the ruling class, or to the constituted authority.

Referring to the murders recently committed with the use of firearms, it was suggested by some of the papers that no one in India should be exempted from taking out licenses for the possession of arms, inasmuch as the exemption enjoyed by some persons gave facilities to the murderers to get possession of revolvers for their nefarious purposes. By their outrageous acts the anarchists had brought discredit on the Indian people and injured their interests and the press regretted that India had earned a bad reputation during the last five or six years, owing to certain murderous outrages. Government should put down anarchism with a strong hand but they should not precipitately enact repressive measures which are a hardship to the law-abiding public.

Anarchists in Pondicherry and Seditious Literature.

It was pointed out that Pondicherry was a safe refuge for anarchists and ever since the press prosecutions of 1908, Pondicherry had been the centre wherefrom was circulated all the seditious literature that is spreading throughout the Presidency.

The C.I.D. and the Police had very tactfully dealt with the situation and had succeeded, to a very creditable extent, in limiting the circulation by prompt seizure and alertness, and it was the duty of all loyal citizens to rise to the occasion by helping the Government and that this help was best rendered by seizing all such seditious pamphlets and by preventing their reaching youths and men with unbalanced minds where they might work serious harm to society and to the happiness of the people of India.

10.—Congress and Conferences.

The Indian National Congress.

The necessity for the continuance of the annual sittings of the Indian National Congress formed a fruitful topic of discussion in some of the papers. The *Madras Standard* in an article headed "Is the Congress superfluous" remarked that the reforms themselves were the result of the patient and long agitation carried on by the Congress in a constitutional manner, and it would be absurd to say that as a successful result of its past labours, it should become extinct in obedience to the wishes of its unfriendly critics. As a national institution having the fullest confidence of the people of India, it was in a position to represent popular wants and shape them in a way to be of practical value to the governing body. But for it and its work carried on systematically, the enlarged councils could hardly be successful and the country might lapse to a condition that prevailed thirty years ago.

The *Hindu* and the *Indian Patriot* were of the same opinion.

The *West Coast Reformer* observed that there was no denying the fact that the National Congress was responsible for the awakening of the Indian people, but that in spite of this awakening there is dense ignorance and inertia which have to be removed, and the need for self-help and self-sacrifice must be impressed upon the people. Almost superhuman efforts were needed to clear the darkness. The Congress should evolve national unity.

The *Tamilian* thought that there was no need for the Congress hereafter, since the enlargement of the Legislative Councils and the larger powers given to their members by the reforms of Lord Morley made it possible for the grievances of the people being directly brought to the notice of the Government. The *Swadesamittiran* was of opinion that, though there was now a greater scope for the elected representatives in the Legislative Councils to speak about the requirements of the people, the Congress and Conferences must of necessity continue for the purpose of suggesting to the members of the Legislative Councils what they should speak about. At the same time it pointed out that these assemblies would serve a useful purpose only if they turned out some practical work. The Canarese press strongly denounced the opinion expressed by certain Anglo-Indian journals that the Congress was now a superfluous body since the enlargement of the Legislative Councils and remarked that the Council reforms were the offspring of the Congress and that such an appropriate link between the rulers and the ruled could never be regarded as superfluous.

The Congress deputation to the Viceroy.

Lord Hardinge's action in having readily consented to receive a deputation of the Congress was favourably commented upon by the press and it was remarked that, though His Excellency's reply to the various subjects dealt with in the address was of the non-committal type, its manner was manifestly sympathetic and the deputation could not but have felt deeply gratified, and their gratification would be shared by the whole country. This action of the Viceroy was regarded as an indication that the Government of India was prepared to consider the prayers of the people and deal with them befittingly.

Sir William Wedderburn as President.

Sir William Wedderburn who presided over the last Congress was spoken of as one of the founders and was highly praised for his staunch adherence to the cause of Indian political advancement as well as for his attempts during his last visit to establish greater union between the Hindus and the Muhammadans.

Thanks to Sir William's mission, the misunderstanding between the two races, it was conjectured, would lose much of its strength, and criticism emanating from both the parties would be less acrimonious.

Provincial and District Conferences.

The eighteenth Madras Provincial Conference held in May last in Madras does not appear to have been altogether a success. It was complained that the number of delegates was not more than one hundred, the visitors were few and the proceedings were not conducted with the same zeal and interest which were evinced in previous conferences. The general public seems to have taken little or no interest in it and it was composed almost entirely of Brahmans and Vakils.

The *Wednesday Review*, on the other hand, appears to have approved of the proceedings of the conference and congratulated the organizers of it on the success of their labours. The *Swadesamittiran* which looked upon the conference as a failure, accounted for this by saying that there were now no leaders, either in Madras or in the mufassal in whom the people had confidence, and that those, who now came forward to conduct public affairs, did so with the idea of courting the favour of Government and thereby securing higher appointments.

The Kistna-Guntur Conference.

The *Madras Standard* spoke well of the Kistna-Guntur Conference and remarked that it, like others of its kind, helped to disseminate political knowledge among the people and to ascertain their sentiments and express what they want in a direct manner.

The Vizagapatam District Conference.

The manner in which the proceedings of the Vizagapatam District Conference was conducted was generally approved. The addresses of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President learnedly discussed the subjects closely touching the interests of the district and on most of them they throw a local light which should help the Government to better ascertain the needs of the people. These Conferences, it was pointed out, have a twofold purpose to serve. They educate the people and help the Government to know the weak points of the administration and the direction in which improvements or changes should be effected.

The proposal of the Raja of Kurupam to hold a Zamindars' Conference to uphold the interests of the Zamindars and the people, was strongly opposed by the Tamil press and the *Swadesamittiran* pointed out that there was no necessity at all for such a Conference, as there was already an institution, called the Landholders' Association, which was being worked on the same lines as those suggested by the Raja.

11—.Taxation and Finance.

The Indian Budget in the Imperial Council.

The attempt made by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy to cut down the expenditure of the Imperial and Provincial Governments in India received the hearty support of the press, but it was pointed out that it would not be advisable to reduce the expenditure all round, as there were certain departments dealing with subjects like education, sanitation, etc., in which an increase, and not a curtailment of expenditure, was indispensably necessary in the interests of the people.

It was remarked that there is no other part of the British Empire which is given so unfavourable a position as India in fiscal matters and that there were signs in the country that its inconvenience were being felt very keenly. After constitutional reform, it was necessary to press the authorities for economic reform. It was pointed out that a disproportionately large army and an extravagantly paid administration might be very fine ideals to look on and boast of, but they were inconsistent with a vast poor population unable to earn a decent living. The *Madras Standard* thought that the budget discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council was not very encouraging. Almost all the resolutions had failed, the bulk of them being negatived and some withdrawn. Considering the trend of the financial discussions on the various resolutions proposed, the inference seemed justifiable that the Government were in every way trying to make the people pay for all the forthcoming reforms as the people were anxious for them, while the surplus and other normal advantages of the annual revenues would, as far as possible, be utilised to strengthen the Imperial Finance. It might be a wise financial arrangement on the whole; but from the popular point of view, it could hardly be welcomed.

In connection with the Provincial settlements it was complained that Madras had always been cavalierly treated by the Government of India and regret was expressed that there were yet no indications of a change for the better. Mr. Gokhale's strong criticism of the practice of the Government of India of accumulating surpluses and making doles to Provincial Governments was approved. It was pointed out that this was a remnant of the demoralising practice which Lord Mayo had attempted to supersede by his scheme of provincial contract. There was always certain arbitrariness about it determined often by the importunities and needs of Provincial Governments rather than by their just claims. The principle of provincial finance, as now accepted, was that each province must rely on the progress of its own revenue, that it must have an inducement to develop and husband it as best it could. But the practice of making doles, which was still retained, would frequently prove an obstacle to the realisation of this principle, and the advanced provinces would continue to suffer for the sake of the backward.

Taxation and Tariff Reform.

The policy of free trade was declared to be inapplicable to India in its present circumstances and the imposition of protective duties was advocated. It was pointed out that the people would always remain poor and would have no escape from famine unless the Government changed their present policy of free trade, and gave India preferential tariff. Foreign imports should be restrained in order to enable the people of India to manufacture the articles they might require, in India itself.

With reference to the reduction of the tax on tobacco by the Indian Tariff Act, it was remarked that, when England was likely to lose by any change in the financial policy of the Government of India, the interests of India were overlooked. It was unfortunate that the Government should not have been able to leave this tax as it was and to reduce the one on petroleum. It was conceded that perhaps the reduction of the tax on petroleum would have affected the financial position to an inconvenient extent, but it would serve the interests of the poor people on whom every pie added as tax was undoubtedly a hardship, especially when that pie was added to a necessary of life, such as petroleum which is comsumed more largely than before by the poorer classes. The tax was a burden on them.

The duty on cotton goods manufactured in India continued to be strongly objected to and its removal urged on the ground that it had contributed largely to the deep depression that now prevailed in the Indian cotton trade and to the closing down of a number of mills in Bombay. Regret was expressed that the Government had not been able to see their way to remove this excise impost which was an injustice and a hardship, and it was remarked that there was considerable doubt in the minds of the people whether Indian interests would weigh more with the Government as against British commercial interests. The way in which the Government had disposed of the two questions on the cotton mill and the sugar industries in India added to the doubt.

It was regretted that the Government had failed to see the urgency and the imminent necessity for protecting the sugar industry from the severe foreign competition, which is backed up by science and powerful resources.

The Madras Budget.

The *Madras Standard* thought that one of the most keenly felt disappointments created by the Madras Budget was a sense of unfair treatment accorded to Madras by the Imperial Government in the financial adjustment. Smaller grants had been made to Madras, as compared with the other provinces, and this was probably due to the large balance that the Government of Madras had heaped during the last few years with what object it was not clear. The excuse that Government could not spend the money and so hoarded it was not creditable to the Government. It was a most deplorable defect and showed want of foresight and generous impulse, with the result that it had created a wrong impression in the Imperial Government that Madras was very well off and did not require a generous grant.

The Madras Government proceeded the wrong way about in dealing with its finance. The policy of the Government has been, and is in the present, to discourage local bodies from multiplying schemes and estimates of works of necessary public utility beyond the actual resources. A more liberal and wiser policy would be for the Government to encourage local bodies to prepare estimates of almost all

public requirements and insist on their execution as far as circumstances permit. Economy had been pursued on wrong and unprogressive lines.

It was also urged that the rules of discussion in the Council should be changed, so as to give greater scope for the Honourable Members to criticise the budget and effect such alterations in it as public opinion demands. It was pointed out that a budget like the present, with no alteration made between the preliminary and final stages, would lead to the wrong impression that the public had no alterations to make. The assimilation of popular opinion in the administration would be but a high sounding phrase, were every suggestion made by the representatives of the people negatived by a preponderance of official voice and the opportunities of budget criticism curtailed.

The Indian Budget debate in Parliament.

Mr. Montagu's speech in introducing the Indian budget in the House of Commons was spoken of by the press generally as an able and sympathetic survey of Indian affairs. He took the budget, as it were, out of the common rut and gave it a touch instinct with sympathy and foresight. The debate in the house was not illumined by any elaborate criticism from the opposition. The *Hindu* remarked that perhaps the most important portion of Mr. Montagu's observations related to the political future of India and the necessary economic, social and political conditions which bear upon it. Mr. Montagu had pointed out a long path for the Indians and asked the minority in India to bring along it, by education in the widest sense, by organisation and by precept, all those who would be good citizens of the country. It was pointed out that, if the Indian people have to go a very long way to acquire the same political institutions as England and other Western countries, it was hardly the time for Parliament to withdraw its vigilance and control over the administration of India, which Mr. Montagu implied in his discussion of the relation between them. Parliament had been apathetic and ignorant enough in regard to Indian affairs, as Mr. Montagu only too well demonstrated in his speech, and as the vacant opposition front benches showed. If the House of Commons had to perform for India, as Mr. Montagu said, the functions proper to an elected assembly in a self-governing country, the fact that it is unable so to do, owing to ignorance and apathy, due to the heavy domestic and Imperial burdens, it had already to bear it was good ground, no doubt, as Mr. Montagu rightly said, for its being delegated to the people of this country gradually. But unless this delegation of popular control over the administration was effectual and served its purpose, it was neither right nor just for the House of Commons to relax its control.

12.—Agricultural Matters.

The Agricultural Department, Madras.

Much satisfaction was expressed at the working of the Madras Agricultural department and in reviewing the report it was remarked that no report ought to arouse a greater interest and greater concern than that which dealt with agriculture, the premier occupation of the people. It was fully five years since the Agricultural department was organised and those who had closely watched its activity would have no hesitation in acknowledging that it had done very valuable work. Many branches of agriculture had engaged the attention of the department and its efforts under each head deserved to be commended. Sericulture, the opening and working of several farms, improvement in the cultivation of cotton and sugarcane, had been specially attended to and the results must be pronounced satisfactory.

Cattle and Agricultural Shows.

The question of the practical utility to the agriculturists of the cattle shows, periodically held in different parts of the country, was discussed. The Director of Agriculture had laid stress on the fact that it was a mistake to have instituted cattle shows in India on the model of England, as the national characteristics of the cultivating classes in India and the conditions under which agriculture is carried on in India did not make for the success of exhibitions similar to those in England. In place of these shows he would employ other means of improving cattle and agriculture. The best incentives to the ryots would be, in the Directors' opinion, the sight of good crops growing on the ground, local demonstrations of machinery in villages, the establishment of cattle-breeding farms and the raising of larger supplies of good seed by the Agricultural department. The *Madras*

Standard observed that it may be that these shows had not produced the best possible results but the causes for such a result had to be looked for elsewhere. In the case of the English farmer, education and environment gave him the advantage over his Indian brother-worker. So long as the Indian ryot could not enjoy these benefits of civilisation, he would be slow to profit by these efforts to improve his condition. But because he is a little slow, could that be an argument to deprive him of an opportunity by which he might be benefited? It was pointed out that these shows had an intrinsic worth in them, for they served to draw attention to needs which the ryot must try to rectify, not to speak of the impetus and a healthy spirit of emulation. By all means, let other ways of promoting the end in view be revised, but on no account should an institution which was doing some good be removed.

The *Swadesamittiran* thought that, unless the Government devised means to improve the condition of cattle, no practical benefit could be derived from these shows, as those who exhibited cattle therein were the brokers and not the owners. In the opinion of this paper, the best remedy would be for the Government to allow not less than 10 to 15 per cent. of the cultivated lands in each village to be used for pasture, or to set apart a portion of the reserved forests for this purpose, charging only a nominal fee, and for the people to form associations, like the one recently started in Jubbulpore, for the protection of cattle. It was also pointed out that, in devising methods to prevent the deterioration of cattle, the Government should also devote its attention to the prohibition of their export and slaughter.

The *Desabhimani* was of opinion that the best means of improving cattle in India would be for the Government to afford all facilities for individual private enterprise in cattle-breeding.

Irrigation.

The *Madras Standard* observed that from a popular point of view the progress of irrigation works in the Presidency had not been satisfactory and neither adequate funds were sanctioned for these works nor were they carried out expeditiously. In regard to minor irrigation works, the complaint had been loud and persistent, and Government last year sanctioned an additional amount in deference of public wants, but the progress of work was, as usual, extremely slow. Even from the official point of view the progress made was very unsatisfactory. To some extent the slow progress of the work was due, the Government said, to labour difficulties and it was hinted that the ryots were unwilling to contribute labour to this end.

It was pointed out that the Government ought not to commercialise irrigation beyond the legitimate limits, and in order to reduce the profits, after paying the interest charges, less paying works ought to be undertaken. But it was observed that the Government policy was quite otherwise and they rigidly excluded projects like the Tungabhadra because there was a likelihood of smaller profit. In irrigation schemes, as in railway undertaking, a more liberal policy ought to be adopted in view of the benefits conferred on the people and the larger production of food crops. The opinion was expressed that, in the long run, very profitable and the losing undertakings together would realise the interest on the total capital invested and this ought to satisfy the Government in view of the many more millions of acres being brought under irrigation. Till the present policy is reversed and the less paying schemes are taken up, the irrigation policy of the Government could not be regarded as up to date or even fairly liberal.

The absence of rain in Malabar and the consequent failure of the crops was brought to the notice of the district authorities, and Government were requested to construct tanks and anikats which alone could save the crops from the consequences of a deficiency of rainfall.

General.

The steady headway made by the Co-operative Credit Societies movement in this and the other provinces was regarded with satisfaction. The advantages of the movement were many sided and far reaching. It relieves the deep indebtedness of the agriculturalists and other rural population, promotes ~~their~~ thrift, ensures their industries and inculcates habits of self-respect, mutual assistance and independence. Co-operation is what India greatly needs for the expansion of her existing industries and for her industrial development in general. A thorough independence and self-reliance was the ultimate goal of these societies and the

Government assistance had now been practically stopped, leaving Central and joint stock banks to lend the capital which was now forthcoming quite as fast as the societies find legitimate use for it.

It was said that the Director of Agriculture had suggested to Government that the Central Agricultural Committee was found to be of little practical value to the peasantry and that the institution might therefore be abolished, but the Government had refused to accept this view and urged on the other hand the desirability of extending the usefulness of the committee by increasing the number of Agricultural Associations and by trying to make the benefits of these associations more widely known among cultivators. This view of Government was warmly supported by the Canarese press and the amalgamation of the Co-operative Credit Societies with the Agricultural Associations, which was said to be under the contemplation of Government, was welcomed. It was urged in this connection that the rate of interest charged by the Rural Credit Societies on petty loans to cultivators should be limited to the rate allowed on savings banks deposits.

The *Swadesamittiran* thought that both the Central Agricultural Committee and the several Agricultural Associations in the mufassal should be abolished, except those at Kumbakōnam and Madura, which were turning out good work for the improvement of agriculture, while the *Desabhimani* suggested the retention of the Central Committee alone, as an intermediary between the Government and the agricultural population.

13.—Courts.

General

The High Courts of Judicature in India were spoken of as forming one of the most praiseworthy features of the British administration. It was said that whatever the defects in the administration of justice by the lower courts, and, however, frequent the miscarriage of justice in these, the High Courts had always been able to maintain the integrity and high standard of efficiency that rightly placed them above reproach.

The suggestion of the *Bengalee* that half the number of High Court Judges in each of the Presidencies should be Indians was heartily supported by the Malabar press. The Law's delays in Madras and the heavy arrears into which the work of the Madras High Court had fallen were commented upon and the general opinion seemed to be that a good case had been made out for the appointment of another Judge for the highest tribunal. It was also pointed out that the law regarding Indian High Courts was enacted some 50 years ago, and since then many great changes had taken place. Under it there ought to be a certain proportion of Civilian Judges and Barrister Judges in the High Court. At the time of its enactment there were scarcely any vakils who could favourably compare with Civilians and Barristers in their legal knowledge; but now there were many just as able and fit for appointment to the High Court Bench. It was suggested that the present law required amending, so that a large proportion of vakils might be made High Court Judges.

The Hindupur shooting case.

The Hindupur shooting case in which Private Tubby was tried for shooting an Indian, before the Chief Justice in the Madras Criminal Sessions and discharged, was regarded as a lamentable instance of grave miscarriage of justice and the result of the case was such as to cause grave misgiving to all lovers of justice. It was said to have strengthened the already prevailing opinion that, where a European is accused of causing hurt to an Indian, a European jury is empanelled and justice is not done.

The Midnapore damage suit.

The press generally approved the decision of Mr. Justice Fletcher of the Calcutta High Court, awarding damages against the District Magistrate and Police Officers in the Midnapore damage suit and it was observed that such a decision bore testimony to the independence of High Court Judges, which was unfortunately lacking in the Magistrates and Sessions Judges, whose decisions frequenty betrayed a solicitude to please the Government. The judgment was one of the strongest pieces of evidence, if one were needed, of the absurdity of the charge of inefficiency brought by the *Times* against the Calcutta High Court and proved beyond question that the High Courts in India formed the strongest bulwarks of British Rule and that they dispense justice absolutely without fear or favour.

Honorary Magistrates and Honorary District Munsifs.

The *Indian Patriot* feared that the institution of Honorary Magistrates in Madras, if it was not already a failure, was doomed to it. They had no authority to exercise, and nothing particularly useful to do. One would have thought that with each succeeding day, they would be given more powers and be called upon to try cases other than night cases, but instead of new privileges being extended to them, the old privileges were taken away. These conditions prevailing, respectable men could not be expected to accept the post of Honorary Magistrates. If the institution is to grow, it must be broadened, better men selected and higher privileges, which alone can tempt them to bear the responsibilities, conferred upon them. The Telugu press thought that the system of Honorary Presidency Magistrates had worked satisfactorily and urged the authorities to introduce it all over the Presidency, so that there might be no delay in the disposal of criminal cases and that the people might gain administrative experience.

With reference to the proposed appointment of additional District Munsifs, it was suggested that instead of them, Honorary District Munsifs might be appointed to dispose of small civil suits.

The administration of criminal justice in the Madras Presidency.

Reviewing the report on the administration of criminal justice in 1910–11, it was remarked that all kinds of grave crime had been on the increase and the precentage of crime detected by the police had kept pace with that increase.

Instances were also not rare of cases committed to the Sessions and withdrawn by the Public Prosecutor for want of sufficient evidence to stand the test of a trial in the Sessions Court, and such cases were very little to the credit of the committing magistrates.

The practice of Sub-Magistrates posting cases for hearing while on circuit, was deprecated as it caused great inconvenience to the parties and witnesses. It was observed that the proportion of convictions to persons charged pointed to no particular inference. From one point the administration may be said to have been loose but perhaps the more correct inference was that it had been very fair. The jury system had worked on the whole satisfactorily. The number of cases tried by Jury was 1,194 and the verdict of the jury was approved by the Judge in all but 48 cases. There was however less unanimity between the Judge and assessors.

It was complained that the criminal courts frequently resorted to the objectionable practice of inducing parties to compromise offences and even graver crimes which was declared by law to be non-compoundable. This deplorable practice gave room for unscrupulous people to commit crime with impunity in the hope of escaping by a private adjustment with the injured party. It was also stated that the subordinate magistrates were in the habit of acquitting offenders, however unsustainable the defence might be, in order to avoid the scrutiny of the appellate court, and this procedure had been doing much havoc to the safety of persons and property of many a weak villager. The Magistrates were also reported to levy such a small fine in fear of the appellate courts that even the poorest person did not feel it too heavy to pay. Under these circumstances it was not surprising to find that complainants avoided the courts.

14.—Police.

The Police of the Madras Presidency.

The usual complaints were heard of police inefficiency; and bribery, torture and fabrication of false evidence were some of the charges laid at their door. But the general opinion seems to be that in both morale and departmental efficiency, the police in this Presidency are better than they were when the Fraser Commission recorded its terrible indictment, though there is still room for much improvement. It was gladly admitted that there was a reduction in the number of complaints against the police, but the lower ranks were showing only faint signs of improvement. It was the lower ranks who were mainly responsible for the estranged feeling between the police and the public. It was pointed out that at present the education of the recruit of the lower ranks did not go beyond a superficial knowledge of the police catechism. The recruits should be thoroughly educated at the training school in his duties towards the public. His mental vision should be widened and he should be made to understand that it was the public who paid for

his maintenance. It was urged that the present curriculum of studies in the training school should be revised and lengthened.

It was remarked that the reputation of the Madras City Police had not been all that was desirable; but the régime of the Commissioner and his Deputies had given the public entire satisfaction, and if their attempts to weed out the undesirables and inefficients and to raise the tone and efficiency of the City force were going to lead to resignations of officers, it only proved that they could not appreciate the change for the better introduced in the administration or would not deviate from the rut in which they had been accustomed to move. *The City Police.*

The Police administration of Malabar was pronounced to be very unsatisfactory. There was an abnormal increase in murders and other grave crimes, and most of them remained undetected which gave further impetus to lawlessness. It was remarked that many of the cases of rioting that had occurred during the Moharrum were not between the Hindus and the Muhammadans, nor were they the outcome of religious animosities between the Shiahs and Sunnies, but they were between the police and those who took part in the Moharrum celebrations and the riot at Coimbatore was the result of the indiscreet action of the police.

The practice of cattle lifting was rife in Malabar but the people were afraid to complain to the police on account of the worry and loss which such a process entailed. The evil continued in spite of the police beats and permits.

As in the previous year, the Canarese press had no complaints to make against the Madras Police.

It was complained that innocent persons were subjected to close espionage by police spies and secret police and that even the most innocent political leaders were discouraged by the worry and annoyance thus caused to them. It was pointed out that no good could result from this, and the authorities were requested to take the people into their confidence and to sympathise with them. *Secret Police.*

It was remarked that the unscrupulous conduct of the Bengal Police was brought to light in the Midnapore Damage Suit, and when the final judgment was delivered by the High Court in that suit, the press took the opportunity to severely criticise the Bengal force, and accused them of gross irregularities and remarked that they brought discredit to the administration by harassing and dragging into court innocent men. *The Bengal Police.*

The conduct of the Indian Police formed the subject of severe criticism by almost all the Tamil papers. The *Swadesamittiran* contrasted them with the London Police, who were known for the courtesy and kindness with which they treated the people, and observed that the enormous powers with which the Indian Police had been invested, ostensibly to suppress the spread of anarchism, emboldened them to commit all sorts of excesses with impunity. The present low morale of the police was the outcome of the employment of men of little or no education or character in the lower ranks, and it was suggested that the employment of educated men on decent salaries would remove many of the evils.

The *Swadesamittiran* thought that the reforms introduced in the year 1910-1911 had not resulted in the people having any better confidence in the police than before.

Reference was made to the discussion in Parliament on police work in India and to Mr. Markarness' pamphlet on the subject and it was remarked that it was a matter of everyday experience in India that, as soon as what was termed a "police enquiry" was set on foot, a number of people were indiscriminately arrested and taken into police custody and, under such a practice, it was no wonder that many innocent persons suffered with the guilty; the defects of police administration lay in the fact that the pay offered to the constabulary was too low to attract men who could detect crime without resorting to torture.

15.—Public Services.

The press generally approved the appointment of the late Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar as a member of the Madras Executive Council, in place of the Maharaja of Bobbili who had resigned, though it was thought by some of the papers that Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, who was his senior, both as a Vakil and as a Judge, had better claims for the office. At the same time it was pointed out that though this appointment was welcome, it was undesirable to appoint High Court Judges as Members of the Executive Council, for such a step tended to destroy the independence and integrity of the judiciary. *Public appointments. The Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar to the Madras Executive Council.*

Mr. P. R. Sundara Aiyar to the High Court Bench.

The news of the appointment of Mr. P. R. Sundara Aiyar as High Court Judge was hailed with satisfaction. He was the senior vakil in the Madras Bar, a man reputed for his great legal acumen, possessing an extensive and lucrative practice, and an eminent lawyer.

Both appointments were welcomed and gratitude was expressed to Government for the liberal policy indicated in them. Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar was spoken of as a man of brilliant intellectual parts and force of character and had got great potentialities of doing good to his countrymen in the elevated sphere to which he had been called.

Appointment of Indians to high posts.

The necessity was urged of appointing a larger proportion of Indians in the higher appointments, other than those reserved for Civilians, and it was remarked that the injustice done to the Indian officers in the Educational Department was more patent, where the Indians possessing the same University qualifications as Europeans were employed only in the Provincial service with a smaller pay. It was urged that all appointments to positions of trust and responsibility in the public service should be made only by open competition and that preferment should always be based upon merit and never on the principle of proportional representation according to castes or creeds.

Subordinate grades of Public Service.

The separation of the subordinate grades of public service, which was a result of a recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission, was pronounced to be disappointing. That the highest post in the lower division should carry a salary of only Rs. 35 could never improve the existing conditions in the lower grades of the Reveuue department. The starting of officers of the upper division on Rs. 35 as Revenue Inspectors could not develop the self-respect of educated young men.

It was observed that the new system of appointing outsiders direct to the Revenue Inspector's grade on Rs. 35 in the Collectorates had the effect of creating great discontent among the clerks, started on a lower pay, on account of the low limit put upon their prospects in the service. It was suggested that reforms should begin with raising the pay of the Revenue Inspectors to not less than Rs. 60. The clerks in the lower grades of service should have prospects of promotion to the Revenue Inspector's grade. The higher division, it was stated, should begin with the grade of the Revenue Inspectors.

The *Hindu* thought the Madras Government's scheme for the recruitment of officers in the Revenue department was as reactionary and unsatisfactory as could be imagined. It pointed out that it would seem to be a grossly short-sighted policy to limit the ambition of persons who began as clerks on Rs. 15 or 20 to reach a post carrying a salary of only Rs. 35. This was like offering a direct premium to this class of men to become corrupt and to supplement their paltry income by illegitimate methods. Nor, on the other hand, could it be reasonably maintained that the starting of a young man on Rs. 35 as a Reveuue Inspector, the necessities of whose position make him rely for his food supplies and other necessaries upon the village officials and the poorer class of ryots, was a wholesome beginning to lead onwards to a virtuous official life. The scheme was defective in all the aspects in which it may be viewed and was bound to disappoint public expectation.

The *Indian Patriot* held the same view.

Army Commissions for Indians.

Satisfaction was expressed at the news that the London Committee of the All-India Moslem League had addressed the Secretary of State for India on the subject of associating Indians in the higher grades of Military Service. It was remarked that this was a long-standing grievance, and although reforms of a far-reaching character had been introduced into the administrative policy of the country the more responsible offices in the army still remained closed to Indians, however high their rank might be politically or socially. A departure from the policy hitherto pursued by the Government was urgently called for and a hope was expressed that Lord Crewe would mark his administration by removing the bar against the admission of Indians to high military posts, a bar which they do not deserve and the continuance of which was a reflection upon their loyalty.

16.—Legislation.

The Madras Religious Endowments Act.

In pleading for an amendment of the law relating to religious endowments, it was pointed out that there was general dissatisfaction at the way in which the various religious institutions in the country were being managed at present and that the interference of Government was quite necessary. It was remarked that

two arguments were generally adduced as to why Government should not interfere. One was based on the policy of religious neutrality which the Government were anxious to maintain and the other was based on the possible opposition to any such measure on the part of the mass of the population. As to the first it was difficult to see how the policy of religious neutrality can be infringed. No property ought to be deprived of the protection of law and Government, merely because it belonged to a religious institution, and all that was now asked for was provision for a proper and efficient administration of the funds of these institutions. As to the second argument, there was unmistakable evidence of a feeling of revolt against the acts and conduct of the trustees and committee members, and it was pointed out that it was certainly not the part of wisdom to wait till every member of the worshipping public gave articulate expression of his views.

Seditious Meetings Act. It was observed that the permanent existence of the Seditious Meetings Act on the statute book was a great hindrance to the freedom of the people. The Act is superfluous at least as far as this Presidency is concerned and it was very much to be regretted that, in spite of the united protests of the people and the indigenous Indian Press, the Government of India had thought it necessary to place the Act permanently on the statute book. There was this one consolation, however, that some of the objectionable features of the Act had been dropped in the new Bill.

The Press Act. The system of insisting upon cash securities for the purposes of registration of newspapers under the Press Act was said by a portion of the press, to operate as a great hardship on even honest journalists of limited means, and much sympathy was expressed towards the *Hitabadi* of Calcutta, which could not be registered owing to the owner's inability to furnish a security of Rs. 5,000. It was further remarked that such disabilities in the way of honest journalism would be no less harmful to Government than to the people, for the former would then have neither the means of ascertaining public opinion regarding the administration, nor the advantages of having the benevolent intentions of the administrators and their care and watchfulness over the interests of the public made known to the people.

The Civil Marriage Bill. Opinion was somewhat divided regarding the Civil Marriage Bill brought forward by Mr. Basu in the Imperial Legislative Council. The *Hindu* observed that it was a measure fraught with momentous consequences to the Indian public and there could be no doubt that reflecting minds would perceive that the present state of the law in respect of the marriage relation was quixotic and unsatisfactory. It might be argued, however, that the effect of the Bill would be to throw the door wide open for marriage laxity and to introduce complications of great magnitude in the law relating to inheritance and other kindred subjects. In the opinion of the *Hindu*, the best way of eliciting well-informed public opinion was to appoint a commission of representative Indians to investigate the whole subject and to undertake legislation on the lines which the members of the commission might think fit to recommend. The *United India and Native States* thought that the measure was calculated to remove the hardships endured by a no means inconsiderable section of Indians who are not Brahmos. Other countries had provided for the registration of civil marriages by officers of Government, while in India no such law was in force except for Christians. Mr. Basu's efforts were directed to make up for this omission. The Bill, which was in consonance with the modern spirit of progress, would be a factor in the development of freedom of conscience for which there is a great need at present in India, and it was hoped that the public would endorse the provisions of the Bill, so that it might become law at no distant date. The Bill met with the hearty approval of the Canarese press.

The Telugu organs of public opinion have ranged themselves on both sides. The orthodox papers protested against the passing of the Bill, spoke of it as quite subversive of the vital principles of Hinduism. It aimed at reducing a sacred spiritual union to a mere civil contract which was simply outrageous to the Hindu religious sentiment, because the couple, married under the provisions of the Bill, might, if they chose, stand apart from each other. On the other hand, papers which advocated social reform, gave the Bill their staunch support and expressed the opinion that, it would, if passed, prove a great boon for India. The Bill was intended for those who preferred intermarriage without denouncing Hinduism. To protect such people and to recognise such marriages was the object of the Bill.

The Tamil press were divided in their opinion, some saying that the provisions of the Bill, instead of being harmful to Hindu society in any way, would be distinctly beneficial to it, while others thought that it would lead to a promiscuous mixture of castes and to family dissentions and endless litigation and would surely lead to a further disruption of Hindu society.

The protection of minor girls.

Reference was made to the steps taken by the Secretary of State to ascertain Indian public opinion regarding the advisability of adopting measures to put an end to the practice of dedicating minor girls to temples and consigning them to a life of prostitution. It was urged that the existing provision in the Penal Code on this subject was not comprehensive enough to ward off this constant menace to public morality and a stronger measure would be highly welcome. It was further suggested that the utilisation of temple funds for nautch parties should be held an abuse of such funds.

Zamindars and Village officers.

In response to a resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Shunmugam Pillai who stated that the proprietors of estates were not vested with sufficient authority over their village officers, and that the present rules regarding the relations between them ought to be amended, the Government replied that they would amend the provisions of Act II of 1884, wherever it might be found necessary, but the Telugu press warned the Government against any precipitancy in the matter, for, if zamindars were given full powers over village officers, the lot of the latter would become most deplorable.

With reference to the proposal to empower zamindars to punish village officers with a fine not exceeding Rs. 3, which was under consideration by the Board of Revenue, it was feared that much evil would ensue from such a power.

17.—Education.

The Elementary Education Bill.

The press generally supported Mr. Gokhale's Bill for the extension of elementary education. The *Hindu* observed that though the efforts on the part of the Government of India to push forward education in all its branches, may have been commendable, the definite laying down of a national educational policy for the country had not till now been attempted by the Government and Mr. Gokhale's Bill, which supplied this obvious deficiency in regard to elementary education, had come none too soon. The *West Coast Spectator* remarked that they had been clamouring for a free and compulsory education for a long time past and both the National Congress and the Moslem League had set the hall-mark of their approval on this clamour. That free education was good and necessary would be admitted by all, but the question arose whether compulsion would be popular. It was pointed out by the *South Indian Mail* that as it had been popular and practicable in other countries there was no reason why it should not be so in India. The abolition of fees alone would not induce the lower classes to send their children to school and would only help the richer classes. Hence compulsion was necessary to reap the fruits of free education.

It was generally complained that, when compared with other countries, India was spending a ridiculously low percentage of her revenues over the education of her people and if only the Government would care to retrench their expenditure, they would be able to spend a much more decent sum on education which must be the first charge on the revenues of any country, next to her defence. The lack of funds was a constant and convenient excuse for the Government and no amount of advice and argument could make it lose its pet practice and theory. But Mr. Gokhale would even permit a slight taxation for the purpose of education and there would, it was thought, be no serious opposition to this fresh taxation from the people, as they would realise that the advantages of education to their children would far outweigh any inconvenience that they might be put to in the shape of the new tax.

The *Wednesday Review* thought that the reception accorded by the Government at the Imperial Council to the Bill was distinctly encouraging; though there were some dissentient notes regarding compulsion, there was a fair unanimity of opinion on the need for a more extended system of primary education.

The *Indian Patriot* thought that the Bill might fall through, owing to the Government being unprepared for the increased responsibilities, especially where they affected the finance and admitted that the passing of the Bill might not place at the

doors of the people all they expected. Nor could education give to the people the many things that were expected of it; but a big stride forward would have been made in the elevation of the masses. That so feeling a support was given to the Bill was a sufficient proof that the people deserved elevation, and that it behoved the Government to help them to attain it.

The Tamil press supported the Bill with the exception of the *Tamilian* which thought that it would tend to encourage laziness in the people and that any measure, which did not aim at removing the numerous hardships to which more than a sixth of the population of this country were subject to on account of the invidious distinction of caste, could not confer any lasting benefit on the country.

Female education.

The difficulties of extending female education in India, it was observed, were well known. The conditions of life and aims were fairly general throughout the country and the system of education had yet to be evolved to suit the exact requirements of the nation. In Bengal and other parts of Upper India, where the purdah system prevailed, attempts were made to educate women in their own homes by purely female agencies. The experiment was said to be fairly successful but it was too costly to be extended widely. In other parts primary and secondary schools were established and a definite curriculum of studies adopted, but no progress was observed because the social ideals of the people to some extent were in the way. Other difficulties were that female teachers were not available in sufficiently large numbers and above all there was the want of adequate funds.

The *Madras Standard* thought that the present policy of placing female and male education in the control of one and the same authority did not work well, and satisfactory progress could not be made unless the scheme is placed in the hands of a committee composed of the representatives of the people who knew what they wanted. Government departments could not be expected to analyse the social ideals and the process of bringing them to the people. First, the problem was intimately connected with the social environments; secondly, it could not be detached from national ideals which were slowly changing; thirdly, it stood on a footing very different from the education of boys. These were the three essential factors to be recognised before female education could be promoted.

Some of the Telugu papers suggested the establishment of lower secondary girls' schools with female teachers as an experiment for the establishment of high schools and it was hoped that this would be a success, for, the necessity for withdrawing girls from schools and colleges would come to a close and there was every scope for the development of the education of women. Government were requested to remove the distinction with regard to the salary allotted to the Hindu female teachers and Muhammadan teachers, for if that were done, there would be a great rush of Hindu female teachers for posts in girls' schools. The establishment of training schools for female teachers was also recommended.

Sanskrit and vernalar languages.

The press generally protested against the relegation of Sanskrit and other vernaculars as optional subjects in the school final scheme and declared that, as it was in the vernaculars that the civilisation, religion and history of the Indians were well described, it would not do for students to call themselves graduates without learning their mother tongue. The lack of encouragement shown by the Madras University for the study of vernaculars was lamented and it was observed that though there were provisions made in the University regulations for students bringing up two vernaculars with English for the degree examination, yet no arrangement had been made in any of the colleges to give instructions in them.

The *Hindu* thought that the position assigned to the vernacular languages in this Presidency was one which was unique in India. The school final course in Bombay, United Provinces and Burma provided for the compulsory study of a vernacular language and the need for similar provision in this Presidency could not possibly be less. There was a widespread and keen regret felt throughout the Presidency at the totally unjustifiable attitude taken towards the classics and the vernaculars, and it was in the best interests of the country that steps should be taken to apprise the Government of the intensity of the feeling entertained in the matter.

The proposed Hindu University.

Opinions were divided with regard to the proposal to establish a Hindu University in India. Almost all the Tamil papers heartily welcomed the proposed Hindu University at Benares and the statements of Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair against it

were strongly resented by the *Swadesamittiran* and other papers, but the *Tamilian* agreed with him in thinking that a Hindu University would tend to create disunion among the Hindus.

The Malabar press, as a whole, condemned the proposal and pointed out that a University which intended to teach caste rules could not produce any beneficial results to India but on the contrary would widen the gulf now existing between the various religious sects. To the *Wednesday Review* it seemed that these all-India schemes were merely calculated to satisfy a sentiment and not to serve a specific purpose. The rest of the country would derive no practical benefit and the people of other provinces must be excused if they did not grow enthusiastic over a University whose habitation was at Allahabad or Benares. On the other hand several papers, notably the *Madras Standard*, *South Indian Mail* and the *Educational Review*, welcomed the proposal and approved of the objects of the Hindu University, which are to establish a residential and teaching University, to promote the Hindu Shastras and Sanskrit literature, to promote learning and research generally, to advance and diffuse scientific, technical and professional knowledge, to promote the building up of character of youth by religion and ethics, an integral part of education, and to affiliate, maintain and establish colleges, schools, etc.

The proposed Moslem University.

The proposal to establish a Moslem University at Aligarh was heartily welcomed by the Urdu press and several Hindu papers notably the *Madras Standard*, *Educational Review*, *Cochin Argus*, *South Indian Mail* and the *Wednesday Review*. The *Muhammadan* said that the University and the conferring of degrees must be sanctioned by a charter, and if the Government should recognise a degree in Theology, it would conduce most favourably towards the scheme.

It was remarked that no one could be more pleased than His Majesty the King-Emperor that, instead of looking upon Western education as an exotic and revolting from it, the Moslems had now, at any rate, taken to it kindly and were prepared to pay for it. The *Wednesday Review* thought that one of the most welcome signs of Moslem awakening was this cry for a Moslem University.

It was pointed out that, provided the Moslem University trained the intellect and developed the character to the requisite extent, it would have the support of the other communities. But if it were an attempt for securing official preferences on the strength of communal patriotism, it would provoke retaliation.

Technical Education.

The establishment of a larger number of technical schools in the Presidency was urged and it was suggested that before imparting technical education, the educational department should make themselves sure of the help of patriotic rich men who could employ those who had received such education. A managing committee should be formed, and the patriots of the country, factory owners, and railway authorities should be appointed as members, whose business it ought to be to select men capable of receiving technical education and to provide them readily with employment after they finished their course.

18.—Railways.

General discomfort of Railway travellrs.

There were frequent complaints regarding the inconveniences and difficulties to which third-class Railway passengers were subject, owing to the practice of packing twenty or more passengers in a single compartment intended to seat only ten. The Railway authorities paid no heed to the minimisation of this evil notwithstanding the numerous complaints. The ill-treatment and bad language passengers had to put up with was not creditable to the Indian Railway system.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

It was remarked that overcrowding in the passenger trains of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway formed one of the standing complaints for some time past. Protests against overcrowding were entered in some of the Provincial and District Conferences, and attention was often drawn to the question in the Legislative Council. Now that the facts of overcrowding had been fully laid before the Government, it was hoped that the grievances would be removed.

The South Indian Railway Company.

The Tamil press complained of the low salaries paid by the South Indian Railway Company to its employees and the heavy work exacted from them day and night.

The *Swadesamittiran* protested against the several Railway Companies in India constantly raising their rates for passenger and goods traffic and observed that it

was not fair for the Secretary of State to enter into agreements with these private companies without placing the terms of such agreements before the Legislative Councils in India for their discussion. The order of the Government of India regarding the grant of gratuities to Railway servants after a prescribed period of service was welcomed, but it was thought that the option of granting a gratuity being left to the Railway Companies, was not very encouraging to these employees.

Accidents and crime on Railways.

The *Indian Patriot* observed that it was a very heavy roll of deaths, due to accidents, that the Railway Board had to publish, and many of these collisions and derailments were not unavoidable. The presence of the robber and the insolence of Railway servants made travelling unwelcome and dangerous; other grievances were that goods were exposed to be carelessly handled, often dishonestly handled on the way; that there were not always enough rolling-stock and that even ordinary facilities were not extended to them who contribute largely and steadily to the income of the Railway. It was a standing record against the usefulness of the Railway Conference held at Simla, that no effective steps had been taken to make railway travelling less unwelcome and less hazardous. More vigilance and precaution should be taken to provide against accidents and the only way of getting over them was for the railway systems to thoroughly reorganise the traffic staff, redistribute their work, lessen the duty at night, and exercise greater vigilance and discipline.

The *Madras Standard* remarked that the belief was firmly established in India that the Government has practically no control over the Railways and asked what the Railway Board was for. The Government should assert itself more and more in Railway matters hereafter, for the relations between Railway officials and merchants, bad enough as they exist now, threaten to grow worse.

19.—Municipalities.

The Palghat Municipal Council.

The action of the Government in connection with the Municipality of Palghat was vehemently criticised and regretted by a large section of the press and was spoken of as unjust, unconstitutional, precipitate and contrary to all the principles of progressive reforms. The *Hindu and Madras Standard* remarked that the Government had committed a blunder of the gravest magnitude in its dealing with the Council and its extraordinary action would be a death-blow to self-government in Palghat. Although some of the papers upheld the dismissal of the Vice-Principal of the Palghat College, on the ground that he was not justified in having rushed into print before his case was finally decided by the proper authorities, the majority of the papers condemned the notice issued by the Government on the eight Municipal Councillors, who had voted for the reinstatement of the Vice-Principal, to show cause why they should not be removed from the Council, for having brought the Municipal administration into contempt.

The *Lawyer* thought that section 19 (1) of the District Municipalities Act, 1884, under which the Government issued the notice, was as vague as section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, in that it did not lay down clearly what action on the part of the councillors should be taken to bring the Municipal administration into disrepute and it pleaded for a speedy amendment of this section, making it more definite.

It was considered most regrettable that, even after the straightforward explanations given by the councillors, the Government should have stuck to an untenable position and felt justified in administering an unmerited censure to them. It was pointed out that, from the councillors' explanations, it was perfectly clear that they were actuated by no personal motives and that their decision restoring the Vice-Principal was in strict conformity with accepted principles of justice and equity. No specific charges had been framed against the Vice-Principal, no explanation had been taken from him and no opportunity was given him to defend himself. The whole action of the Government was based upon a fundamental misconception of the attitude of the eight councillors towards the question of the Vice-Principal.

District municipalities.

It was remarked that the administration of district municipalities in many towns had at some time or other attained unenviable prominence. Certain

municipalities had in the past been suspended, superseded, partially or wholly disfranchised, and several of them had been severely censured by the Government.

To take the Tanjore Municipality by way of example, the whole administration of it was, according to the Government, thoroughly inefficient. The accounts had been defective, scavenging deplorable, public health indifferent, lighting bad, and roads disgraceful, and finally the Council's statements were unreliable in some respects. These were very grave charges indeed. It was pointed out that the District Municipalities Act was responsible for several defects noticed in municipal administration. The introduction of the Secretary had been harmful in many places, not that the office of Secretary is itself not desirable, but that it was created with the additional purpose of making him more an agent of Government than a servant of the municipality. The repute of a municipality depended upon the opinion that was entertained of it by local officials, because it was that opinion that coloured the judgment of the Government. The official opinion, however, was not independent of local circumstances and it was very often swayed by one or the other side in local municipal politics. The officials themselves had no interest whatever in espousing one side or the other; they usually stood for efficient administration and what they honestly considered to be conducive to that end, they recommended to the Government, but they were sometimes victims of local prejudice and faction, and lent their countenance to this faction or that, according as they believed their attitude to be consistent with the good of the town. Possibilities of friction must be minimised and the judgment of the Government on every branch of Municipal administration must be standardised so that the actual performance of a Council might count more than the changing opinion of local officials. It was remarked that Government had very often permitted itself to be guided by local official opinion in small and great matters; but a uniform standard of judgment would make it impossible for mere prejudice or perversity to vary the value of municipal work and achievements.

District and Taluk Boards.

Referring to the draft rules for regulating the election of Taluk Board Presidents, objection was taken to the rule which required the presence of the Divisional officer at the election, as it might prevent the exercise of freedom in voting. Objection was also taken to the present practice of village officers and Tahsildars standing for election to district and taluk boards, as it hindered the growth of self-government. Almost always, Government servants found it inexpedient to differ from their superiors on matters of public interest. The practice, it was pointed out, was opposed to the recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission.

Reviewing the administration report of the Local Boards for the year 1910 the *Kerala Patrika* observed that the official element had largely preponderated in these boards, the number of non-officials had become smaller and that the elected non-official members in all these boards had become less, and a hope was expressed that these bodies would be made really self-governing bodies and not special departments administered by Government officials as they were now.

Sanitation.

There were numerous complaints throughout the year in the Canarese papers regarding the state of public health in the municipality of Mangalore. The constant prevalence of epidemics was said to be the chief bane of the city and the contamination of well water by ill-kept sewers and the overcrowded condition of ill-ventilated huts, were said to be its main causes. It was observed that although the present financial condition of the municipality might not permit of a costly water-supply scheme, the introduction of a proper system of drainage into the city was a matter which demanded the immediate attention of the authorities, in view of the incessant ravages of diseases such as plague, cholera and small-pox.

There were complaints that the preventative and precautionary measures adopted by the municipal executive in Calicut were far from satisfactory and that most parts of the town were in a horribly insanitary condition.

The *Hindu* regretted that the Madras Government did not ask for a much larger grant than 14 lakhs for the improvement of sanitation in this Presidency. Bengal had asked for 184 lakhs, and the United Provinces for 100 lakhs and it could not be said that, for the money that these two Governments had asked for, they had worked out schemes and based their requests only on the estimates they had prepared. The Madras Government knew that the municipality of Madras

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was in need of a huge sum of money amounting to 150 lakhs and by their curious attitude they had missed a splendid opportunity of improving the sanitary condition of the Presidency.

The Madras Corporation.

Reviewing the administration report of the Madras Corporation for the year 1910-11, the *Hindu* observed that it could not be said that any decided improvement had been shown, as regards the things that really mattered to the people of the city. Roads were as bad as before; very little progress had been made in giving Madras an efficient drainage scheme and water-supply; lighting was universally condemned and conservancy was as unsatisfactory as ever. The *Indian Patriot* was of the same opinion and remarked that after perusing Dr. Nair's speech on the administration report on the Corporation, it was impossible to resist the conclusion that the whole business had been a thorough failure. That the Revenue officer was able to show a large income was the foremost of the unsatisfactory features. The licensing department should be under the Health department to make one at least of the disquieting features of the Corporation less. Of the General Works department it was possible to entertain no other opinion than one of contempt. Of the Health department the less said the better. Nothing was more unsatisfactory that the manner in which the vital statistics were obtained. Vital statistics could never be true until an arrangement was made for Doctors to see the dying or the dead among the poor classes.

There were complaints that the Government had been interfering too frequently with Corporation affairs in a manner which the Commissioners did not like and that there was a tug of war between the Government and the Corporation over the drainage scheme and regret was expressed that the Government had not considered it prudent to leave the scheme to the Corporation to work out.

There were protests against the appointment of Mr. Richards as Engineer to the Corporation against the wish of the Commissioners and the frequent difference there was between the Government and the Commissioners on account of the power of appointing the higher officers being with the former, while the responsibility of completing the works undertaken by the Corporation rested with the latter, was deplored.

20.—Native States.

Hyderabad.

The news of the death of His Highness Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-mulk Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., the Nizam of Hyderabad, was received with great regret and universal sorrow. It was said that from his earliest years he had given proof of his strong attachment to the British Throne and of his care and concern for the welfare of his loyal subjects. The general opinion of the press was that, under his rule, the State of Hyderabad had made great progress in all directions—in the economic and social condition of its people, in the efficiency of its administration and the soundness of its finances. The commercial and industrial progress achieved by the State had been very great and its resources had been considerably enhanced by improvements in all directions, by the development of railways and of mines, by the improvement of education, sanitation, etc. His Highness had ruled the State throughout in a constitutional manner through the medium of a Prime Minister and a Cabinet but he had also taken a personal interest in the many important matters of administration. He was described as a good scholar in oriental learning, a ruler of broad and keen-sighted views and well known for his generosity and humanity. The Indian Empire has sustained a severe loss in the untimely death of the premier ruling chief.

Of the new Nizam, young and with the advantages of an English education, much was expected and a hope was expressed that he would take to heart and profit by the excellent and most appropriate advice given him by the Viceroy, who had exhorted him to be active and alert, easily accessible and to work, for a time, with the trusted advisers of his father. His Highness was blessed with abundant tact and good temper and had an intimate knowledge of the character and temper of his subjects. He had begun well and promised to tread in the footsteps of his distinguished father.

Mysore.

The general administration of Mysore was, on the whole, regarded with satisfaction by the Mysore press and the recent organisation to develop the economic

resources of the State was deemed most praiseworthy. Both the Maharaja and the Diwan were eulogised for the keen interest evinced by them in promoting the economic greatness of the province. The Economic Conference had at first been regarded with suspicion as to its real object, partly owing to the presence of the official element in it and partly owing to the fears that the work of the new body might overlap the functions of the Representative Assembly but the Diwan's assurances to the contrary soon dispelled these fears. Still, the appointment of Government officials as Secretaries to the conference was strongly objected to, and the exclusion of the press from the meetings of the Conference was complained of. But when the schemes for railway development, the new irrigation projects and the enquiries into the possibilities of various other industries were announced, the Economic Conference was hailed with joy. The growing popularity and increased usefulness of the Co-operative Credit Societies, the satisfactory working of the village panchayat courts and the appreciable decrease in the consumption of liquor and intoxicants, were other matters on which the authorities were congratulated.

The statistics relating to births and deaths were said to be altogether unreliable and it was urged that the system of registration should be revised. There were complaints about corruption among the lower ranks of the revenue officials, about frequent accidents in the gold mines and the neglect of owners of the mines to take proper precautions to prevent such accidents, about the heavy death-rate in the whole province owing to epidemics and malaria and the neglect of the authorities to improve the sanitation of the outlying malarial parts of the province.

There were also complaints regarding the manner in which the judicial administration was carried on in Mysore and the increase of grave crime was unfavourably noticed. The *United India and Native States* requested the Government to order a searching enquiry into the Mysore Police administration, remarking that there was much that was rotten in the Police department and the conduct of the force, as a whole, was becoming hopelessly unsatisfactory, and, in some cases, it was also becoming an agency for the depredations of unscrupulous bravados, possessed of the twentieth century "conscience" of man.

Considerable sensation was aroused in the whole press by the prohibition of certain public meetings at Bangalore at which Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, of the Servants of India Society, founded by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, was to have spoken and the action of Government protested against and condemned. The Government were requested to make known their reasons for such interdiction and the Diwan's reply that it was due to "reasons of policy" was declared scarcely satisfactory, but it was considered gratifying that the Diwan admitted that the prohibition was not due to anything objectionable either in the lecturer's personal conduct or in the Society of which he was a member.

The Mysore Government were congratulated on the liberal and sympathetic manner in which the members of the Representative Assembly were heard and the perfect freedom with which they were allowed to place their grievances before the authorities and to take part in the discussions. The enthusiasm with which the members took part in the work of the Assembly were healthy signs of the increasing mutual regard and confidence between the authorities and the public.

Baroda. Baroda was spoken of as a model State and it was suggested by the Mysore papers that Mysore should send one or two of its servants to Baroda to study the numerous administrative reforms introduced by the Gaekwar. The *Hindu* remarked that the rapid progress that was being achieved in Baroda in the direction of the education of the masses amply justified the title "Model Native State" which was so often applied to it. The formation in every village of free public libraries was considered an excellent scheme and formed a necessary corollary to the greater step of free primary education which Baroda had already taken up.

Travancore. Mr. Rajagopalachari's administration of Travancore was again adversely criticised. The *West Coast Spectator's* conviction was that his Diwanship had been a regrettable failure, judged from all standpoints. He had failed to put a stop to the corroding influence of the palace favourites and affairs had gone from bad to worse. Appointments were made entirely through the influence of palace favouritism and the Travancore service had become thoroughly demoralised and brought into contempt.

The *United India and Native States* felt sure that the people of the State would hail Mr. Rajagopalachari's departure with a sigh of relief, for all sections of the public were tired of his short-sighted, retrograde and repressive policy. His reforms had all been in the direction of extravagance—extravagance not by way of a freer distribution of wealth among the tax-payers of the State. His reorganisation practically meant larger salaries to existing officials and creation of appointments for those who waited at the door of preferments. The tax-payers received no benefit, and had no voice in the matter. All sorts of men were put into almost every department, some of whom even were foreigners.

The Malayalam press condemned the new Educational Code of Travancore formulated and introduced by Dr. Mitchell, the Director of Public Instruction, which operated as an instrument for strangling education in general and which dealt a death-blow to the development of the Malayalam language. The papers censured the policy as the most unstatesmanlike, unsympathetic and unpatriotic adopted during the Diwanship of Mr. Rajagopalachari.

According to the *Western Star* Mr. Rajagopalachari was a much esteemed and popular Diwan and it commended him for his activity, zeal and energy in steering the affairs of the State in so highly an efficient manner.

The *United India and Native States* was anxious that Mr. F. S. S. George should remain in Travancore for at least five years to overhaul the Police department. He was an officer who had already gained golden opinions all round and under his guidance the department was sure to increase in efficiency. What the police needed was an effective supervision. The *Malabar Herald* complained that the present Station-house officers were a most despicable lot, the majority of them corrupt to a degree which was appalling and they actually connived with murderers and highway robbers. The future Station-house officers should be recruited from a class of people, who are respectable, educated and enlightened from a social point of view. The next section of executive officers that had to be carefully shepherded were the Inspectors, many of whom were wolves in sheeps' clothing. Their brokers were rich landlords who tamely acquiesced in any act of iniquity suggested to them and the chief object of this brokerage was to amass wealth by unlawfulness — Police.

The administration of Cochin by the Diwan Mr. A. R. Banerji was warmly eulogised and his report for the year ending August 1911 was spoken of as a faultless record of uninterrupted progress for many a year. He was possessed of exceptional organising powers but he would be best remembered in Cochin for the eminently successful manner in which he had pulled its finances out of the fire. He was warmly to be congratulated and would leave a well ordered, modernised and progressive principality to the care of his fortunate successor. — Cochin.

As before, the administration of Banganapalle and Sandur States did not engage the attention of the press and there were only a few comments with regard to Pudukkōttai, which, it was said, had shown a record of progress all round. The administrative departments were better manned and better paid than before, and it was gratifying to note that the Durbar was not slow in allotting a due share for irrigation and other public works of utility. The mineral resources of the State were being neglected for want of a railway line to connect the capital with the main line of the South Indian Railway, and a hope was expressed that the Durbar would soon supply this want. — Pudukkottai.

21.—Swadeshi, Swaraj and Boycott.

The press generally supported the Swadeshi movement, at the same time warning the people against the cherishing of any hatred against foreigners and against such acts as injuring or abusing those who sold foreign articles and destroying their goods. The decay of Swadeshi activity was commented upon and its revival urged. It was observed that even Swadeshi movements of the right kind were sometimes mistaken for seditious movements and during the last few years most of them had become practically extinct. Even in Bengal, Swadeshi activity had been but feebly evident of late. The phenomenal success for a time of the movement in Bengal was evidently due to the pangs felt all the keener then — The Swadeshi movement.

over the partition of the province. Swadeshi and Boycott went together, and seemed to depend upon each other. When Boycott fell out of fashion, Swadeshi inevitably suffered. It was pointed out that Swadeshism was quite different from Boycott which originated mainly from the partition of Bengal. The former has economic principles as its basis and is born of love for one's country and countrymen; the latter has politics as its basis and has little or nothing to do with the industrial welfare of India dependent as it is upon a foreign Government. On the principle of self-help the Swadeshi cause must find acceptance at the hands of every thoughtful Indian. The movement to ensure success ought to have at its back the virtue of character. Energy, exactness, promptitude, honesty and business instincts are indispensable requisites for its success.

Swaraj.

The use of the word Swaraj was avoided, but self-government as in the Colonies was a favourite theme with the Canarese press, and it was said that the authorities were in full sympathy with these aspirations of the people. The *Wednesday Review* observed that, broadly speaking, three different views were held as to the character of the goal to which the people of India should aspire. There were the uncompromising Swarajists, the irreconcilable minority who wished to see their country completely severed from any sort of connection with the British. These count for nothing in the public life of the country, though their secret and cowardly preachings now and again resulted in assassination and bomb explosion. The British Government were strong enough to root these out and their last vestiges would disappear in time.

It was only necessary to take into account those who aspire for a modified form of Colonial self-government and those who wish for a larger share in the administration of the country, the supreme power resting in Parliament and the Government of India assisted by a Council where the non-official elected representatives would have a potent, if not a predominating voice. It was pointed out, however, that before the people could aspire for higher political privileges, let alone a Colonial form of self-government, it was necessary for them to put their hands to a lot of pioneer cleansing work; a long road had to be travelled under the guidance of the rulers, to be within a measurable distance of the goal. No political advancement was possible with a social organism which was almost effete and an industrial condition which was well nigh servile.

Boycott.

The Canarese press alluded to the Boycott movement as an unjust and offensive method of agitation and even the boycott of the Italian goods which the Muhammadans were said to have resolved upon, as a protest against the action of Italy towards Turkey, was deemed a most imprudent step. Boycott was virtually a political weapon of the weak against the strong and without Swadeshi, Boycott was nothing; but Swadeshi succeeding without the help of Boycott was something tangible and substantial.

22.—Foreign Politics.

The Turkish-Italian War.

The press generally followed, with regret, the events in Tripoli and condemned the action of Italy as aggressive, unjust and precipitate. The alleged atrocities of the Italians were considered unworthy of a nation professing to be Christian and revolting to the public. The outrages committed on the Arab non-combatants, and particularly on women, caused great excitement. It was observed that although no justification could be found for the precipitate action of Italy, especially after the avowed desire of Turkey for a pacific settlement, it was absurd on the part of a certain section of the Muhammadans to make frantic appeals to Great Britain to use her influence to put a stop to the war on the ground that she is the largest Muhammadan power in the world. There would be as much justification for England to intervene in any way actively in the present affair as there would have been for Turkey to intervene in the late affair between Russia and Japan. Italy was not attacking Turkey because the latter happened to be a Muhammadan power; this fact was ignored by those who fancied that an onslaught was being made upon Islam. It was pointed out that to saddle Great Britian with the responsibility of keeping the peace all over the world where an Islamic country was likely to come into conflict with a non-Islamic country because the British empire contains a large

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number of the followers of Islam was nonsense. What had England to do when Italy proposed to fight on an issue in which she had no concern? She might offer to mediate, but could not force her kind offices. It was a senseless tirade that was levelled at Sir Edward Grey. His attitude in the matter, the policy of non-interference when other powers were not inclined to move, was the best that could be taken and was consistent with his cautious and far-seeing statesmanship.

The Revolution in China.

It was remarked that for the first time in all Chinese history a national rising was based on other than anti-foreign prejudice. It was not an anti-foreign movement. The revolution was admittedly aiming at the overthrow of the Manchu domination and the establishment of a Government that is really national in its composition and ideals. It was the most formidable since the terrible Taiping rebellion. A peculiar feature of the revolution was that it did not start with ignorant peasants driven to madness and murder by oppression and starvation, but originated in a meeting of troops drilled and equipped after the fashion of European armies, and that its leaders knew their own minds perfectly well and were able to control the revolutionaries from breaking into that violence and rapine which had so often formed the inevitable accompaniment to rebellions in China.

The *Indian Patriot* was sure that the sympathy of the whole East would be with China in her hour of trial. There was ample reason why the people of China should be dissatisfied with the present regimé which had done little and given no proof of their ambition to better the condition of the people or redeem their promises. It could safely be predicted that as soon as the revolution was quelled the Government would do their level best to promote the material well-being of the people.

Affairs in Persia.

Discussing the situation in Persia it was remarked that no action of European powers within recent times had been more openly outrageous than that of Russia and England. As Italy had behaved towards Turkey, so was Russia behaving towards Persia. It was argued that Russia firmly believed that Great Britain had an eye on South Persia and Great Britain's policy was in no small measure responsible for Russian activities in North Persia. The best thing for great Britain to do in the interests of the peace of Central Asia was to strengthen the hands of Persian Nationalists and Reformers. That the feelings of the Muhammadans had been roused by the doings of Russia and England in Persia, the many public meetings held in all parts of the country, established beyond doubt. The Muhammadans keenly resented England's conduct towards Persia and it was noteworthy that a Calcutta paper, not noted for its sobriety, pointed to the interest among Muhammadans on account of Persia, as a menace which added to the unrest on account of the undoing of the partition and that it would make a discontented Moslem India.

Indentured labourers.

It was stated by the Telugu press that Indians had made the colonies rich by bringing their lands under cultivation and working their mines. But the colonists, it was regretted, were not grateful. The step taken by the Government of India to remedy the evil, namely, to stop emigration of indentured coolies to Natal was inadequate and Government were requested to enact a law that, if in any colony the colonists annoyed the Indian residents therein, they should not be allowed to enter India and that exports and imports between the two countries should be strictly interdicted.

Egyptian administration.

The *Hindu* observed that there appeared to be no doubt that the feeling against the British occupation of Egypt among the Egyptians was daily growing in intensity and recent events had amply shown that the British people were not particularly anxious to terminate the admittedly temporary occupation till the British Government were convinced that such withdrawal would be for the benefit of Egypt as a whole. Curiously enough the same policy of concession and repression had been followed in both Egypt and India and this had resulted, according to the Imperialists, in the loss of British prestige so laboriously built up in Egypt by Lord Cromer and in India by Lord Curzon and the two previous Viceroys. The truth was that the policy of alternate coercion and concession that is so marked a feature of latter-day liberalism in regard to oriental nations, had pleased nobody completely and had not done justice to the people concerned.

23.—Miscellaneous.

The Royal visit and the Coronation Durbar.

No event in recent times evoked such intense and universal rejoicing and satisfaction as the announcement of the Royal visit to India and of Their Majesties' Coronation Durbar at Delhi. The popular feeling as expressed in the press rose to its highest pitch on the day Their Imperial Majesties landed at Bombay.

The people of the Madras Presidency deeply regretted that they were not afforded the opportunity of welcoming the King and Queen in their midst but their enthusiasm was not on that account the less ardent. It was pointed out that men and women, rich and poor, young and old, all shared alike in the celebration of the Coronation Durbar, and that the day would be associated with the happiest of memories by every race, caste and creed, rank and profession.

The boons conferred by His Majesty on his Indian subjects and announced by the Viceroy at the close of the Durbar at Delhi were received by the whole press with great enthusiasm and gratitude.

The administrative changes announced, and the annulment of the partition of Bengal, were heartily welcomed and it was remarked that, in granting these valuable concessions and gifts, His Majesty was doubtless animated by the sole desire to redress all the grievances of the people and base the Government of the country on the true love and loyalty of the people towards their sovereign.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Imperial Durbar.

Reference was made to the objections raised by the English press to the behaviour of the Gaekwar of Baroda on the occasion of the Durbar and his subsequent apology. The press generally refused to believe that the Gaekwar's behaviour was intentional and it was argued that it was more than probable that the nervousness caused by the huge concourse of people and the awe-inspiring presence of Their Majesties, wholly accounted for his seeming rudeness. Regret was expressed that such an eminent leader of the Indians should fall a victim to unjust criticism.

Obscene Literature.

The Telugu press regretted that books full of rude, depraving and obscene descriptions were brought out in good and attractive editions in Telugu Literature. These books were capable of converting readers into voluptuaries, and were more powerful and effective agents in corrupting morals, than even professional harlots. It was remarked that morality could not thrive unless and until these books were suppressed.

The Depressed classes.

It was observed that the depressed classes formed one-sixth of the total population of India and much satisfaction was expressed at the strenuous efforts that were being made in various parts of the country to elevate them. The Depressed Classes Mission, established in Bombay four years ago, had now a number of branches, including the Madras branch, affiliated to it, and the latest annual report of its working furnished the most satisfactory proof of the steady progress it was making. It had been recognised that a good deal of the depressed condition of the community was due to intemperate habits and attempts had been successfully made to induce them to practice temperance and cleanliness. The upper classes should bear in mind that, in elevating the depressed, they were elevating themselves.

Indian Students in England.

Referring to the suggestion of Sir Erle Richards that it was unnecessary for Indian students to proceed to England to qualify for the bar, it was argued that his objection seemed to be based on the risks and dangers incidental to living in capitals of Western countries, but this objection could be urged with equal force against Indian students being sent from their village homes to cities in the Indian provinces. The truth seemed to be, the *United India and Native States* remarked, that Sir Erle Richards was of opinion that the limited opportunities for education afforded in India ought to be sufficient for Indians, and that they should not be allowed to proceed to England, where aspirations would be kindled which it would not be possible to satisfy in the present condition of the country. If this were so, the view taken was an extremely narrow one, inconsistent with the highest conceptions of British statesmanship. A hope was expressed that as many Indians as had the means, talents and self-control, would proceed to England for study and return to India with their mental horizon enlarged, their loyalty to England deepened and their devotion to India strengthened.

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The Press was grateful to Government for the memorandum of instructions issued regarding social and official intercourse between Europeans and Indians and it was hoped that English Government officials and other Europeans would act up to the instructions and assume a more friendly and sympathetic attitude towards Indians than at present. Europeans and Indians.

[Appendices.

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APPENDIX A.

NEWSPAPERS and Periodicals in 1911.

Language of publication.	1910.	1911.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks explanatory of column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6
English	23	29	6	..	One weekly, one fortnightly and four monthlies.
French	1	1	..	..	....
Tamil	19	23	4	..	Three weeklies and one monthly.
English and Tamil	1	1	..	..	....
Tamil and French	1	2	1	..	One fortnightly.
Telugu	7	10	3	..	Two weeklies and one fortnightly.
English and Telugu	..	2	2	..	One weekly and one tri-weekly.
Canarese	7	6	..	1	One monthly.
English and Canarese	2	2	..	..	....
Malayalam..	7	12	5	..	Three weeklies, one fortnightly, and one monthly.
English and Malayalam	6	5	..	1	One tri-weekly.
Urdu	6	7	1	..	One weekly.
Urdu, English and Tamil	1	1	..	..	....
Anglo-Guzerati	1	1	..	..	....
Total ..	82	102	22	2	

APPENDIX B.

NEWSPAPERS and Periodicals started in 1911.

Number.	Names of newspapers and periodicals.	Language.	Edition.	Place of publication.
1	Anglo-Indian Empire	English	Weekly	Bangalore Civil and Military Station.
2	Argus	Do.	Fortnightly ..	Pondicherry.
3	Bar, Platform and Pulpit	Do.	Monthly	Do.
4	Carlylean	Do.	Fortnightly ..	Rajahmundry, Gōdāvari district.
5	Modern world	Do.	Monthly	Madras.
6	New monthly	Do.	Do.	Do.
7	Peoples' weekly	Do.	Weekly	Trivandrum, Travancore State.
8	Travancore Standard	Do.	Do.	Do.
9	Weekly Chronicle	Do.	Do.	Madras.
10	Karaiyabhipirayini	Tamil and French ..	Fortnightly ..	Karikal.
11	Lokopakari	Tamil	Weekly	Madras.
12	Nyayabhimani	Tamil and French ..	Do.	Karikal.
13	Puduvai Vasi	Tamil	Do.	Pondicherry.
14	Vaisia Mittiran..	Do.	Do.	Devakōttai, Ramnad district.
15	Vedanta Dipika	Do.	Monthly	Madras.
16	Durbar	Telugu	Weekly	Guntūr.
17	Bhagyodayam	Malayalam	Fortnightly ..	Trivandrum, Travancore State.
18	Kerala Kaumudi	Do.	Weekly	Quilon, Travancore State.
19	Satyanadam	Do.	Do.	Ernakulam, Cochin State.
20	Swadesamitran	Do.	Do.	Quilon, Travancore State.

APPENDIX C.

NEWSPAPERS and Periodicals which ceased to be published in 1911.

Number.	Names of newspapers and periodicals.	Language.	Edition.	Place of publication.
1	Anglo-Indian Empire	English	Weekly	Bangalore Civil and Military station.
2	East Coast News and Advertiser ..	Do.	Do.	Waltair, Vizagapatam district.
3	Independent	Do.	Do.	Pondicherry.
4	Swadharma	Do.	Do.	Trivandrum, Travancore State.
5	Travancore Standard	Do.	Do.	Do.
6	Independent	French	Do.	Pondicherry.
7	Dharmam	Tamil	Monthly	Do.
8	Karmoyogi	Do.	Fortnightly	Do.
9	Le Soleil	Tamil and French ..	Bi-monthly	Karikal.
10	Lokanukulan	Tamil	Weekly	Kumbakônam, Tanjore district.
11	Nyayabhimani	Do.	Do.	Karikal.
12	Puduvai Vasi	Do.	Do.	Pondicherry.
13	Vasundhara	Telugu	Fortnightly	Masulipatam, Kistna district.
14	Malabari	Malayalam	Weekly	Tirur, Malabar district.
15	Sri Parasurama	Anglo-Malayalam ..	Do.	Quilon, Travancore State.
16	Shri Krishna Sukti	Canarese	Monthly	Mangalore, South Canara district.
17	Bidar Gazette	Urdu	Weekly	Bidar, Hyderabad State.

APPENDIX D.

LIST of Newspapers and Periodicals dealing with politics afresh in 1911.

Number.	Names of newspapers and periodicals.	Language.	Edition.	Place of publication.
1	Journal of the South Indian Association.	English	Quarterly	Madras.
2	New Reformer	Do.	Monthly	Do.
3	Dravidabhimani	Tamil	Weekly	Salem
4	Indian Law Gazette	Do.	Bi-monthly	Madras.
5	Lawyer	Do.	Monthly	Do.
6	Pilaigkum Vazhi	Do.	Do.	Do.
7	Sentamil Selvi	Do.	Do.	Velanganni, Tanjore district.
8	Vidyaviharini	Do.	Do.	Madras.
9	Vivekachintamani	Do.	Do.	Do.
10	Yatharthavachani	Do.	Tri-monthly	Kumbakônam, Tanjore district.
11	Bharatamata	Anglo-Telugu ..	Weekly	Vizianagram, Vizagapatam district.
12	Desamata	Telugu	Do.	Rajahmundry, Gôdâvari district.
13	Ravi	Do.	Do.	Cocanada, Gôdâvari district.
14	Vysya	Do.	Fortnightly	Madras.
15	Vasundhara	Do.	Do.	Masulipatam, Kistna district.
16	Keralachintamani	Malayalam	Monthly	Trichur, Cochin State.
17	Prachina Taraka	Do.	Bi-monthly	Do.
18	Sujanamitran	Do.	Weekly	Muttancherry, Cochin State.
19	Bidar Gazette	Urdu	Do.	Bidar, Hyderabad.

CONFIDENTIAL.

STATEMENT of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, the Native States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin and the French territories of Pondicherry and Karikal during the year 1911.

[NOTE.—1. **N** means revived or newly started; **D** means defunct; **ND** means revived or newly started, but discontinued in the year.
2. Among the native-owned papers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type.]

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and, in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. — Publisher.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. — Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
N 1	Abhinava Bharati.	Telugu.	Published at Vejendla but printed at the Arya Vysya Press, No. 4/1051, Agraharam ward, Guntúr.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, 11th September 1911.	Monthly.	RS. A. P. 3 0 0	500	Nadendla Sitaramayya, Hindu, Sudra, 23 years; landholder; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 2nd December 1910.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 49 years; proprietor of the Arya Vysya Press; nothing is known against his general character. 2nd December 1910.	Purely literary and philosophical journal. Tone mild; influence limited. NOTE.—Started on the 1st January 1911.
2	Abhinava Sarasvati.	Do.	Published at Janapádu, Palnád taluk, but printed at Bhárati Vilasa Press, No. 1361, Arundelpet, Narsaraopeta, Guntúr district.	Yedlapati Venkatesvaralu Sastri, 18th December 1911.	Do.	2 0 0	220	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sastri, Hindu, Bráhman, 41 years; landholder; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 24th December 1910.	Proprietor is the printer. 18th December 1911.	Deals with literary and social questions concerning the goldsmith community. Tone mild; has little or no influence.
N 3	Adib-ul-Atfal ..	Urdu..	Akhbar-i-Dakhan Press, Afzal Ganj, Hyderabad State.	....	Do	1 14 0	500	Mirza Ahmad Beg, Muhammadan, 17 years; student; character good.	Do.	Raghunatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years; student; character good.	Mahbub Ali, Muhammadan, 30 years; a man of ordinary means and good character.	Publishes educational and admonitory subjects for children; deals with moral subjects. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Started from 1st June 1911.
4	Adyar Bulletin ..	English	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society buildings, Adyar, Chingleput district.	Mrs. Annie Besant, 20th September 1908.	Do.	2 0 0	1,200	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years; President of the Theosophical Society, Adyar.	Proprietrix is the editor.	Proprietrix is the publisher. 4th January 1909.	Proprietrix is the printer. 4th January 1909.	Chiefly devoted to religious subjects. Tone unobjectionable; influence healthy.
5	**Aftab-i-Dakhan.**	Urdu..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, 10th October 1903.	Weekly.	3 0 0	100	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 35 years; lives on the income derived from the paper and the press; nothing is known against his general character.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 10th October 1905.	Proprietor is the printer. 10th October 1905.	Deals with politics; moderate in tone. Has but little influence.

Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and, in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Publisher.	Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6	Agricultural Association Pamphlet, *also called* the Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil.	Sri Vidya Press, No. 80, Pottamarai Southern Bank, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	M. Narayanaswami Aiyar, 5th February 1896.	Monthly.	RS. A. P. 1 0 0	600	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao, C.S.I., Hindu, Bráhman, 82 years; retired Deputy Collector and landholder.	Proprietor is the editor.	M. Narayanaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years; owns 30 acres of land; character good. 5th February 1896.	Publisher is the printer. 2nd September 1910.	Deals with purely agricultural matters. Tone very good and influence wholesome.
7	Agricultural and Industrial Progress, *also called* the Agricultural Leaflet.	English	Do.	Do.	Do.	0 0 6 per copy.	120	Do.	Proprietor is the editor.	Do.	Do.	Do.
8	Agriculture ..	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, No. 2446, Southern Street, Ellore, Kistna district.	N. Chalapati Rao, 11th June 1910.	Do.	1 8 0	About 1,000	The Kistna District Agricultural Association.	G. Nárâyanaswami Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 42 years; receiver of the Nidadavolu and Medur estates; has property worth Rs. 60,000; antecedents good.	Editor is the publisher. 24th May 1907.	N. Chalapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years; possesses property worth Rs. 20,000; antecedents good. 20th March 1911.	A paper purely devoted to agricultural matters; tone good; has little or no influence.
9	Agriculturist ..	Tamil.	Published at No. 5, Mount Road, but printed at the Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	G. C. Nataraja Mudaliyar, 8th March 1910.	Do.	0 12 0	1,000	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Raju, 37 years; dairy merchant; has landed property in Tinnevelly district and Saidapet, worth about Rs. 40,000; not known to be hostile to Government nor is there anything known against his general character.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 7th April 1909.	G. C. Nataraja Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years; owns landed property worth Rs. 20,000; belongs to a respectable family; nothing is known against his general character. 7th April 1909.	Deals with agricultural subjects; tone inoffensive; has some influence amongst agriculturists in Tamil districts.
10	A'in-i-Deccan ..	Urdu..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	....	Monthly.	Hyderabad 6 0 0 without postage, districts with postage 8 0 0	750	Muzaffar Husain Khan, 16 years; Abid Husain Khan, 14 years; Fakir Husain Khan, 12 years; Zahid Husain Khan, 10 years; Yusuf Husain Khan, 8 years; sons of late Fida Husain Khan, pleader (all in the guardianship of their mother) and under the management of Mushiruddin Khan Sahib, 29 years, first-grade pleader; all of good character.	Mushiruddin Khan Sahib—*vide* column 9.	Editor is the publisher.	Muhammad Sulaiman, 33 years; Shaikh Imam, 26 years; both persons of ordinary means and good character.	Publishes judgments of Courts and judicial circulars.

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D 11	Ajayibul-alam ..	Tamil.	Sarvakalavati Press, No. 1242, South Main Street, Tanjore.	Manickam Pillai, 2nd May 1904.	Do.	Rs. 4 0 0 Local. Rs. 6 0 0 Mufassal.	300	A. Muhammad Tahir Sahib, Muhammadan, 50 years; possesses property worth Rs. 3,000; nothing reported against his character.	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publisher. 12th January 1910.	Manickam Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 44 years, has no other property except the press; nothing reported against his character. 20th April 1911.	Dealt with natural philosophy and kindred subjects. Tone not objectionable. NOTE.—Discontinued from April 1911.
ND 12	Akāsavāni ..	Telugu.	Vidyanilaya Press, No. 2196, Wigram Road, Rajahmundry, Gōdāvari district.	Ayyagāri Bāpirazu, 3rd July 1909.	Weekly.	2 0 0	350	Ayyagāri Bāpirāzu, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years; landlord, gets a fair income; antecedents good.	Do.	Proprietor was the publisher. 3rd July 1909.	Proprietor was the printer. 3rd July 1909.	Dealt with educational, industrial, historical and social matters. Tone moderate; did not seem to have much influence. NOTE.—Revived in the third quarter of 1911 but temporarily discontinued from 26th August 1911.
13	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Urdu.	Ata-ur-Rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, 10th October 1903.	Bi-weekly.	6 0 0	100	Muhammad Munir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 22 years; residing at Hyderabad.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 7th September 1904.	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 35 years; living on the income of the press and the *Aftab-i-Dakhan* of which he is the proprietor; nothing is known against his general character. 7th September 1904.	Has but little influence; moderate in tone.
14	Alhami ..	Do.	Islami Press, No. 5, Azizi Bazaar High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurulla Husain Sahib, 14th June 1911.	Weekly.	3 0 0	190	Maulvi Mir Muhammad Nurulla Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 53 years; owner of the press worth Rs. 200; he is also the manager of the Nizamal Mathboi Press on behalf of his wife Zina Bee; owns four houses in Triplicane worth Rs. 2,000; was fined Rs. 10 in 1908 under the Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867 for failing to print the name of the press in a paper printed by him; antecedents otherwise good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Proprietor is the printer.	Deals with politics; tone mild. Has little or no influence.
15	Ambrosia ..	English.	Dodson Press, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, China Bazaar Street, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	V. P. Jagannatham Pillai, 10th September 1908.	Monthly.	3 0 0 2 0 0 for students.	500	P. V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years; owns landed property in Tinnevelly district; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 6th September 1910.	V. P. Jagannatham Pillai, Indian Christian, 28 years; proprietor of the Dodson Press; has property worth Rs. 6,000; antecedents good. 6th September 1910.	A purely medical journal dealing with different branches of medical science, health and sanitation; tone unobjectionable. The paper is appreciated by the public.
M 16	Amrita Vachani.	Tamil.	Printers' Jobbing Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	..	Do.	1 0 0	600	S. Anja Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, about 32 years; proprietor of the Printers' Jobbing Press; antecedents good.	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, about 32 years; Tamil Pandit, St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Proprietor is the printer.	NOTE.—Started on the 14th April 1911.

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Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation	Name, race, age (and, in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Publisher.	Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
17	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, 10th June 1906.	Monthly.	RS. A. P. 4 0 0	About 300	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years; a landholder; is a prominent political agitator; devotes a good deal of his time to press work.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 13th November 1911.	Proprietor is the printer. 13th November 1911.	The journal contains historical articles written mainly with a political object.
ND 18	Andhradesaranjani.	Do.	Published at No. 70, China Bazaar Road, Sowcarpet, but printed at Sriniketanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Sowcarpet, Madras.	C. Chennakesavulu Nayudu, 28th November 1900.	Do.	1 0 0	600	G. Tholasiram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; proprietor, editor and publisher of a Canarese journal called *Virakesari* getting Rs. 60 per mensem; dealer in German silver wares, watches and commission agent getting a monthly income of Rs. 100; possesses landed property in Gundapet, Mysore Province; antecedents good.	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publisher. 24th March 1911.	C. Chennakesavulu Nayudu, Hindu Balija, 35 years; owns the press worth Rs. 6,000 and lives on the income thereby getting nearly Rs. 100 a month; nothing is known against his general character. 24th March 1911.	At times adopted the views of the nationalists but mild in tone. NOTE.—Revived in June 1911 and discontinued again after its issue for August 1911.
19	**Andhrakesari** ..	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Godávari district	S. Gunneswara Rao Bros., 8th November 1905.	Weekly.	3 0 0	500	S. Bangarurazu, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years; inamdar; gets a fair income; antecedents good.	J. Gurunatham, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 25 years; character and antecedents good.	Proprietor is the publisher. 1st July 1908.	Proprietor is the printer. 1st July 1908.	Deals mostly with social, literary and religious subjects. Tone moderate; has some influence. NOTE.—The decrease in circulation is due to the decrease in the number of subscribers owing to the irregular issue of the paper.
20	**Andhraprakasika.**	Do.	Hindu Press, No. 191, Mount Road, Madras.	A. C. Parthasarathi Nayudu, 1884.	Bi-weekly	6 0 0	500	A. C. Parthasarathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 58 years; respectable; takes part in all political and social movements. He is a member of the Madras Mahajana Sabha and a leading congressman; a Municipal Commissioner for the City of Madras; also an Honorary Magistrate, Georgetown Court.	Proprietor is the editor	Proprietor is the publisher.	Proprietor is the printer.	Contains local and general news. Generally criticises the administration of the country; the tone is moderate; has some influence among the Telugu-reading public.
21	Anglo-Indian ..	English.	Published at the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association Premises, Egmore, but printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	W. Mumford, 3rd February 1912.	Fortnightly.	6 0 0	800	Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, Limited, Egmore, Madras.	W. Mumford, European, 44 years, Superintendent of the Lawrence Asylum Press; status and antecedents good.	Proprietors are the publishers. 4th November 1908.	Editor is the printer. 4th November 1908.	The organ of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India. Tone inoffensive. Has some influence among the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian communities.

NOTE.—The decrease in circulation is due to the publishers ceasing to send the paper to those who fell in arrears.

ND 22	Anglo-Indian Empire.	English.	Messrs Thumby & Co., Dickenson Road, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	M. A. Krishnaswami Mudaliyar of Messrs. Thumby & Co., 27th April 1910.	Weekly.	12 0 0	800	Charles Palmer, Anglo-Indian, 50 years; an ex-public servant; antecedents not good	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publisher. 14th July 1911.	H. Plumbe, European, 60 years; landholder; was the Superintendent of the Lawrence Asylum Press, Madras. 18th July 1911.	The journal of the Anglo-Indian Empire League. Dealt with politics as well. Tone not objectionable. NOTE.—Started on the 8th July 1911, but discontinued to be published in this Presidency since the 7th October 1911, the editor having left for Calcutta.
N 23	Argus	Do.	Modern Press, Pondicherry.	J. Dartnell ..	Fortnightly.	5 0 0	200	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, about 35 years; is an Officier de santé.	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years; is a High Court Vakil, Madras; antecedent sgood.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Gnanaprakasam, Indian Christian, 38 years; antecedents good.	Publishes general news, notes on hygiene, etc. NOTE.—Started on the 28th October 1911.
24	Army and Civil News.	Do.	Army and Civil News Press, No. 28, Residency Road, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	G. G. Jeremiah, 8th November 1911.	Daily ..	12 0 0	200	G. G. Jeremiah, Eurasian, 46 years; was employed in the Madras Salt Department, which he had to leave on account of some trouble; status poor.	Proprietor is the editor.	Do. 9th November 1911.	Proprietor is the printer. 9th November 1911.	The paper is not well spoken of and has no influence; the tone not objectionable this year.
D 25	Arōgyaprabōdhini.	Telugu.	Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, and published at Dowlaishwaram, Gōdavari district.	G. Venkanna Brothers, 19th March 1908.	Monthly.	2 0 0	500	Hakim Shaikh Ahmad Sahib, 52 years; native physician, Dowlaishwaram; antecedents good.	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publisher. 12th November 1910.	G. Venkanna Brothers, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years; general merchants; own house and lands at Manepalli and a house at Cocanada; antecedents good. 12th November 1910.	Dealt with medical and sanitary subjects; tone good; has some influence. NOTE.—Discontinued in the second quarter of 1911.
N 26	Arōgyaprabōdhini.	Do.	Ramamohan Press, No 574, Western Street, Ellore, Kistna district.	M. Subramaniam, 8th July 1908.	Do. ..	2 0 0	..	Hakim Shaikh Ahmad Sahib, Muhammadan, 52 years; character and antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 20th December 1911.	Proprietor is the printer. 20th December 1911.	Devoted to the subject of Hygiene and deals with matters relating to medicine. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Started in December 1911.

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Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1882.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise	Annual subscription.	Circulation	Name, race, age (and, in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. — Publisher.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. — Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						RS. A. P.						
27	Arunōdayam ..	Tamil.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, No. 362, King Street, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Rev. K. Pamperein, 28th January 1911.	Monthly.	0 4 0	835	Rev. K. Pamperein, German, 65 years; President of the Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society, Tranquebar; respectable; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 28th January 1911.	Proprietor is the printer. 28th January 1911.	A religious paper. Tone not objectionable. Influence limited.
28	Aryamatabōdhini.	Telugu and English.	Sarasvati Press, No. 763, Samalkota Road, Cocanada, Gōdāvari district.	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Rao Bahadur, B.A., 12th August 1905.	Do.	1 0 0	500	Mutnuri Gōpaldas, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, inamdar; possesses a house worth Rs. 1,200; antecedents good.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher. 28th March 1906.	Baki Chinna Surya Rao, Hindu, Telaga, 30 years; possesses a tiled house worth Rs. 1,200 at Fosterpeta; antecedents good. 10th December 1910.	Religious. Tone and influence good. NOTE.—The paper was temporarily discontinued in the second quarter of 1911 and the issues of the paper from March to June were circulated in July 1911.
D 29	Aryamittiran ..	Tamil.	Published at Tiruvalūr, Tanjore district, but printed at the Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	....	Tri-monthly.	3 0 0	1,000	M. R. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years; a dismissed temple trustee convicted once for trespass and once for publishing a defamatory article; has some property but is said to be encumbered. Nothing reported against his character.	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publisher. 9th November 1905.	..	Discussed social, moral and political topics; tone moderate. NOTE.—Ceased publication from the beginning of March 1911, the publisher having been called upon to stop publication until the printer filed his declaration.
30	Arya Sidhanta Dipika.	Malayalam.	Bhasha Bhushanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	....	Monthly.	2 6 0	200	K. A. Raman, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 32 years; native physician; formerly proprietor of the *Vijnanachandrika*; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Proprietor is the printer.	A religious paper. Tone unobjectionable.
D 31	Arya Vysya ..	Telugu and English.	Arya Vysya Press, Agarabaram Ward, Guntūr.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, 11th September 1911.	Fortnightly.	1 2 0 Local. 1 8 0 Mufassal.	1,500	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vaisya, 49 years; proprietor of the Arya Vaisya Press; nothing is known against his general character.	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publisher. 19th August 1910.	Proprietor was the printer. 19th August 1910.	Devoted mainly to questions relating to Vaisya community. It contained also translations of news and notes from English papers. Tone moderate. Influence was very limited. NOTE.—Discontinued from the 16th September 1910.

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N 32	Asafia Gazette ..	Urdu..	Afsur-ul-Matabi Press, Malakpet, Hyderabad State.	....	Weekly.	Rs. 30, 15, 6, and 4, according to quality.	300	Muhammad Ali Sahib Arshi, Muhammadan, 30 years; a teacher in the Asafia School, Malakpet; good character.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Abdul Khadir, 25 years; Shaikh Madar, 35 years; Fakir Muhammad, 30 years; Bashir Ahmad, 22 years; Muhammad Ibrahim, 19 years and Shaikh Murtuza, 26 years; all employed in the infantry and of good character.	Publishes State matters and general news. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Started on the 1st June 1911.
D 33	Astikan or Theist.	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, No. 97, Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, Madras.	C. Ponnuswami Pillai *alias* Swami Brahmananda, 3rd May 1897.	Monthly.	1 0 0	125	C. Ponnuswami Pillai *alias* Swami Brahmananda, Hindu, Vellala, 55 years; Manager of the Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press, owned by the Southern India Brahmo Samaj; formerly an Inspector of the Madras Electric Tramways; nothing is known against his general character.	C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 46 years; has been a clerk in the Locomotive Superintendent's office, M. & S.M. Railway, Perambur, for the past 13 years; nothing is known against his general character.	Proprietor was the publisher. 27th January 1908.	Proprietor was the printer. 27th January 1908.	An organ of the Brahmo Samaj, advocating the cause of Brahmoism. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Discontinued after its issue for December 1910.
34	Astrological Magazine.	English.	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Rev. S. J. Chouriappa, 6th November 1905.	Monthly.	4 0 0	750	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., M.R.A.S., Hindu, Brahman of the Mysore Province, 58 years; a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; owns lands and a house at Bangalore worth about Rs. 10,000; lives on the income derived by publishing this magazine and several other books; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 12th December 1905.	Rev. S. J. Chouriappa, Indian Christian, 62 years; owner of the press worth Rs. 10,000; nothing is known against his general character. 12th December 1905.	Purely an astrological publication.
35	Atmananda ..	Sanskrit and Canarese.	K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	K. Narasimhiah, 19th December 1899.	Do.	3 0 0	300	K. Narasimhiah, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years, owns a printing press and a shop in Mysore City; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 1st September 1910.	Proprietor is the printer. 1st September 1910.	A religious magazine. Tone and influence good.
36	Atma Poshini ..	Malayalam	A. R. P. Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	....	Do.	1 8 0	300	P. V. Itoop, Syrian Christian, 52 years; belongs to a respectable family; is worth Rs. 15,000; antecedents good.	C. V. Ravi Varma Raja, Hindu, Kshatriya, 28 years; member of a respectable family worth two lakhs of rupees; antecedents good.	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Deacon, Syrian Christian, 22 years; son of the proprietor; antecedents good.	K. C. Vareed, Syrian Christian, 28 years; is worth about Rs. 500; antecedents good.	Deals with subjects of general interest. Tone moderate; influence limited.

Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation	Name, race, age (and, in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Publisher.	Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
N 37	Atmopakari ..	Malayalam.	Udaya Varma Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State.	..	Monthly.	RS. A. P. About 0 6 9	600	P. C. George, Syrian Christian, about 35 years; belongs to a respectable family; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	C. M. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 33 years; formerly editor of the *Kerala Taraka*; was a member of the S.M.P.A.; belongs to a respectable family; antecedents good.	Publisher is the printer.	NOTE.—Started on the 1st October 1911.
D 38	Bahurasam ..	Do.	Pappali Chekku Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	..	Do.	2 8 0	1,200	Margaret G. Pappali, Roman Catholic, 29 years; landlady; teacher at St. Albert High School at Ernakulam; antecedents good.	N. H. Joseph, Roman Catholic, 61 years; a man of ordinary means; antecedents good.	N. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 21 years; a man of ordinary means worth Rs. 1,000; antecedents good.	K. I. Virki, Indian Christian, 17 years; a man of ordinary means; antecedents good.	Educational, political and social journal; tone moderate; influence good. NOTE.—Discontinued between December 1910 and January 1911.
39	Bala	Telugu.	Setu Press, Khojjillipet, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	C. Setu Madhava Rao, 17th March 1911.	Do.	0 3 0	500	K. Kesava Rao, Hindu, Vaisya, 27 years; teacher, Hindu High School, Masulipatam; antecedents good.	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publisher.	C. Setu Madhava Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years; landholder; antecedents doubtful.	Dealt with moral and religious subjects. Tone good; no influence. NOTE.—A security of Rs. 200 in cash was taken from the publisher, but it was refunded on the discontinuance of the paper since 1st April 1911.
40	Balamitram ..	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Balamata, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Albert Beierbach, 25th October 1911.	Do.	0 4 0	583	F. Kendal, German, 34 years; Missionary; antecedents good.	Revd. H. Knobloch, German, 43 years; status and antecedents good.	Proprietor is the publisher. 6th April 1911.	Albert Beierbach, German, 43 years; Superintendent, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore; antecedents good. 25th October 1911.	A religious paper. NOTE.—The journal was being published at Calicut, Malabar district, till 6th April 1911 when it was undertaken by the Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.

41	Bala Vidyarthi. . .	Malayalam.	Mar Thoma Sliba Press, Pala Minachil, Travancore State.	....	Monthly.	1	0	0	600	P. V. Parameswaran Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 21 years; belongs to a respectable family; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher.	C. K. Krishna Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 28 years; belongs to a respectable family; antecedents good.	Literary and educational, (tone unobjectionable).
N 42	Baliyar Mittiran or Children' Friend.	Tamil.	Christian Literature Society's Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Charles Street, 9th December 1908.	Do.	0	1	0	4,800	The Christian Literature Society for India.	Rev. R. Robertson, European, English Missionary of the London Mission, Salem; nothing is known against his general character.	Joseph Passmore, European, 47 years; English Secretary of the Christian Literature Society for India; antecedents good. 25th July 1911.	Publisher is the printer. 25th July 1911	A journal intended for children. Contains stories and counsel to the young. Tone unobjectionable. Note.—Started on the 1st November 1911.
43	Baliyar Nesan or Children's Magazine.	Do.	C.M.S. Press, Murugankurichi, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	M. A. Murugesam Pillai, 25th November 1910.	Do.	0	3	0	6,000	The Tinnevelly Children's Mission; Secretary—J. T. Arthur, Indian Christian, 48 years; vakil; has property worth Rs. 3,000; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 26th October 1910.	M. A. Murugesam Pillai, Indian Christian, 42 years; Manager of the C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah. 26th October 1910.	Discusses religious articles; harmless in tone; influence limited to missionary circles.
N 44	Bar, Platform and Pulpit.	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry.	J. Dartnell . .	Do	0	9	0 per copy.	200	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, about 35 years; is an officier de Santé.	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years; is a High Court Vakil, Madras; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Gnanapragasam, Indian Christian, about 38 years; a printer by trade; antecedents good.	Publishes lectures on literature, religious topics and questions pertaining to political, social, educational and civic matters; tone unobjectionable. Note.—Started in 1910.
45	Barq-i-Sakhun . .	Urdu.	Muhammadi Press, No. 29, Police Line, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	M. Muhammad Ali, 20th October 1911.	Do.	2	8	0	500	A. M. Ahmad Ali, Muhammadan, 27 years; son of Moulavi Abdul Qadir Ali; status ordinary; antecedents good.	A. M. Abdul Basith Sahib Muhammadan, 34 years; status ordinary; antecedents good.	Do. 11th March 1907.	Proprietor is the printer. 11th March 1907.	A magazine that furnishes commercial information mostly copied from English papers and general news.
46	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Balamata, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Albert Beierbach, 25th October 1911.	Eight times a year.	1	0	0	20	Rev. H. Knobloch, German, 43 years; status and antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	F. Kendal, German, 34 years; missionary; antecedents good. 1st July 1910.	Albert Beierbach, German, 43 years; Superintendent, Basel Mission Press; antecedents good 25th Oct. 1911	An educational and religious publication. Tone unobjectionable. Has not much influence. Note.—Only 20 copies are sent to subscribers direct from Mangalore. The remaining copies, viz., 220, are sent to the B.G.M. College, Calicut.

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Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. — Publisher.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. — Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						RS. A. P.						
N 47	Bhagyodayam ..	Malayalam.	Srimulam Silver Jubilee Press, Palkulamgara, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	....	Fortnightly.	2 0 0	500	Travancore Jenmi Maha Sabha.	T. Vasudevan Potti, Hindu, Malayali Brahman, about 30 years; jenmi; antecedents good.	A. Sankara Pillai, Hindu Nayar, about 30 years; antecedents good.	Publisher is the printer.	Organ of the Jenmies of Travancore. Tone moderate just now, but requires watching. NOTE.—Started on the 8th May 1911.
48	Bhakti Vijaya ..	Canarese.	K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	K. Narasimhiah, 19th Dec. 1899.	Monthly.	2 0 0	100	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years; a teacher in Government Normal School, Mysore, having a decent knowledge of Sanskrit; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 24th March 1909.	K. Narasimhiah, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years; owns a printing press and a shop in Mysore City; antecedents good. 12th April 1909.	A religious journal. Tone and influence good.
49	Bharatamata ..	Telugu and English.	Virayogindra Press, No. 143, Gundalavari Street, Vizianagram, Vizagapatam district.	Pusapati Jogi Jagannatharazu, June 1908.	Weekly.	3 0 0	500	Bhagavatula Viswanatham, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years; chemist and assistant agent to the Raja of Tuni; son of late District Munsif B. V. Jogarao Pantulu; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 15th June 1908.	Proprietor is the printer. 15th June 1908.	Deals with industries, commerce, agriculture, female education, etc. Sometimes comments on proceedings of Legislative Councils and the Indian National Congress. Tone moderate. Has little or no influence.
D 50	Bharata Sobhini.	Malayalam and English.	Bharata Sobhini Press, Alleppey, Travancore.	..	Do.	3 0 0	800	A. J. Victor, Indian Christian, 32 years; well to do; antecedents good.	Proprietor was the editor.	Varghese Savior, Indian Christian, about 35 years; antecedents good.	Proprietor was the printer.	NOTE.—Ceased to exist from the end of January 1911.
51	Bhasha Poshini.	Malayalam.	Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	..	Monthly.	2 0 0	1,500	The Bhasha Poshini Sabha.	K. C. Mamman Mappilla, B.A., Syrian Christian, 37 years; belongs to a rich family; antecedents good.	K. C. Phillip, Syrian Christian, 28 years; belongs to a rich family; antecedents good.	V. Cherian, Syrian Christian, 50 years; was a printer at the C.M.S. Press, Kottayam; antecedents good.	A literary journal. Tone:—Unobjectionable.
D 52	Bhashavilasam ..	Do.	Aksharalankaram Press, Kythamukku, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	..	Do.	1 0 0	580	G. Padmanabha Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 48 years; practitioner, District Magistrate's Court, Trivandrum; antecedents good.	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publiher.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 28 years; piece-work compositor, Government Press; antecedents good.	A literary paper. Tone:—Unobjectionable. NOTE.—Ceased to exist from the 4th September 1911.

N 53	Bhautika Kalanidhi.	English and Devanagari	Published at the Suryalaya, Tondiarpet, but printed at the Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's street, Georgetown, Madras.	V. Ranganatham Chetti, 20th February 1911.	Do.	Inland 4-0-0; foreign 7 shillings.	500	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., M.R.A.S., Hindu, Brahman, of the Mysore Province, 58 years; a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; owns lands and a house at Bangalore, worth about Rs. 10,000, lives on the income derived by publishing the *Astrological Magazine* and several other books; antecedents good	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher 15th February 1911.	V. Ranganatham Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya, 33 years; proprietor of the press worth Rs. 20,000; has a house at Triplicane; antecedents good. 20th Feb. 1911.	Treats of ancient science and philosophy. NOTE.—Started in January 1911. Temporarily discontinued from August 1911.
54	Bhúlóka Vyásan..	Tamil.	Bhulóka Vyásan Press, No. 13, Seven Wells Street, Georgetown, Madras.	S. Vedamanickam, 6th December 1911.	Do.	1 0 0	200	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Buddhist, 49 years; lives on the income of the paper and Tamil lectures.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher. 6th December 1911.	S. Vedamanickam, Buddhist, 31 years; owner of the press worth Rs. 700 and gets a monthly income of Rs. 25 from the press; was a student before this. 6th December 1911.	Deals with literary, religious and philosophical subjects; has little or no influence.
D 55	Bidar Gazette ..	Urdu..	Usman Press, Bidar, Hyderabad State.	....	Weekly.	12 12 0 6 12 0 3 12 0	539	Mahtab Ali, Muhammadan, 10 years; under the guardianship of Mehr Ali who takes lease of lands; good character.	Mehr Ali, Muhammadan, 32 years; contractor and cultivator; good character.	Ghulam Muhammad, Muhammadan, Sheikh, 28 years; good character.	Jan Muhammad, Muhammadan, Sheikh, 35 years; good character.	Published general news and interesting subjects. Tone:—Unobjectionable. NOTE.—Stopped publication from September 1911 owing to the absence of the *Copy Nawis*, i.e., the proprietor.
56	Bodhaka Bodhini.	Canarese.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Rev. H. Gulliford, 26th February 1909.	Monthly.	1 0 0	204	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 59 years; Wesleyan Missionary; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 26th February 1909.	Proprietor is the printer. 26th February 1909.	An evangelical magazine with no objectionable features.
57	Brahmavadin ..	English.	Brahmavadin Press, No. 1/14, Baker Street, Georgetown, Madras.	V. Ramiah, 26th January 1910.	Do.	4 0 0	500	M. C. Narasimha Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years; son of late M. C. Alasingaperumal Aiyangar, Headmaster, Pachaiyappa's High School, Madras, and brother-in-law of Rao Bahádur M. Rangachariyar, Registrar of Books; antecedents good.	V. Ramiah, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years; partner in the India Printer's Agency, Broadway, and also a stationery merchant; antecedents good.	Editor is the publisher.	Editor is the printer.	Deals mostly with religious and Vedantic subjects; has influence among the members of the Ramakrishna Mission.
N 58	Canarese Evangelist.	Canarese	Methodist Episcopal Publishing House, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Rev. A. E. Ogg, 27th October 1892.	Monthly.	0 12 0	400	Methodist Episcopal Church of America.	Rev. D. O. Eruburger, American, 51 years, missionary.	Rev. A. E. Ogg, American, 39 years, was a Clergyman at Gaithersburg, Mailand, U.S.A.; Agent, Methodist Publishing House; nothing is known against his general character. 3rd March 1911.	Publisher is the printer. 3rd March 1911.	A purely religious journal. NOTE.—Started from the 9th March 1911.

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Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	(Name, race, age (and in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Publisher.	Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
N 59	**Carlylean** ..	English.	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Gōdāvari district.	S. Gunneswara Rao Bros., 8th Nov. 1905.	Fortnightly.	RS. A. P. 2 0 0	200	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years; first-grade pleader, rarely practices; a man of good character and antecedents.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 2nd Jan. 1906.	S. Bangaru-raju, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years; inamdar; gets a fair income; antecedents good. 2nd January 1906.	Deals with moral, religious and social topics. Tone unobjectionable, influence doubtful. NOTE.—Revived in the first week of July 1911.
60	Catholic Register.	Do.	Published at St. Thomas' Mount, Chingleput district, but printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	W. Mumford, 3rd February 1902.	Do.	3 0 0	380	M. L. Cabrol, European, 40 years; missionary; formerly Chaplain to His Holiness the Bishop of Mylapore.	Rev. Father C. Druen of St. Thomas' Mount; nothing is known against his general character.	Proprietor is the publisher. 1st May 1911.	W. Mumford, European, 43 years; Superintendent of the Lawrence Asylum Press; respectable. 1st May 1911.	Religious; mild in tone. Has some influence among Roman Catholics. NOTE.—Was temporarily discontinued in the second quarter of 1911.
61	Catholic Watchman.	Do.	Vest & Co.'s Press, No. 11, Mount Road, Madras.	T. L. Atmaram Rao and T. A. Ramachandra Rao, 24th April 1903.	Weekly.	6 8 0	420	The Most Revd. Aelen, Archbishop of Madras.	Rev. Father J. Boyland, European, 40 years; Principal and Manager, St. Mary's High School, Madras; antecedents good.	Editor is the publisher. 13th June 1907.	C. S. Sundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 37 years; Superintendent of Vest & Co.'s Press; not known to be hostile to Government and nothing is known against his general character.	Deals with purely religious subjects. Has influence amongst Roman Catholics only. Tone unobjectionable
62	Chakravartini ..	Tamil.	Published at No. 107, Viraraghava Mudali Street, but printed at the Kalviprakasam Press, No. 17, Old Rice Mandi Street, Triplicane, Madras.	A. Chittambala Mudaliyar, 15th September 1899.	Monthly.	2 0 0	300	P. S. Appaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years; electroplater and agent of the National Indian Insurance Company, getting an average income of Rs. 60 and by publication Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 *per mensem*; owns about 16 acres of wet and dry lands in Madura district worth Rs. 5,000; nothing is known against his general character.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 1st December 1910.	A. Chittambala Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 52 years; lives on the income of the press, worth Rs. 1,000; was formerly a lithographer in Messrs. Oakes & Co. on a salary of Rs. 15 *per mensem*; lives on the income of the press getting Rs. 30 *per mensem*; nothing is known against his general character. 1st December 1910.	A literary journal advocating female education; harmless in tone.

63	Children's Herald.	Tamil.	Published at Nazareth, but printed at the C.M.S. Press, Murugankurichi, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	M. A. Murugesam Pillai, 25th November 1910.	Monthly.	Free to children and 0 1 0 to others.	6,750	The Central Committee of the Tinnevelly S.P.G. Mission. Secretary :—Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 35 years; teacher, S.P.G. Secondary School, Sayerpuram, salary of Rs. 43 per mensem; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher 29th July 1910.	M. A. Murugesam Pillai, Indian Christian, 42 years; Manager of the C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, pay Rs. 35; antecedents good. 17th February 1911.	A harmless periodical dealing with subjects relating to Christianity; commanding influence only in missionary circles.
64	Christ Church Madras Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Episcopal Publishing House, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Rev. A. E. Ogg, 27th October 1892.	Do.	0 12 0	250	Rev. Norman Bennett, M.A., European, 44 years; incumbent of Christ Church, Madras; antecedents good.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher 20th June 1910.	Rev. A. E Ogg, American, 39 years, was Clergyman at Gaithorsburg, Mailand, U.S.A.: Agent, Methodist Episcopal Publishing House; nothing is known against his general character. 20th June 1910.	A purely religious journal; tone unobjectionable.
65	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	4 0 0	450	Rev. E. McPhail, M.A., European, 46 years; Professor, Christian College, Madras; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor. (Articles to this journal are also contributed by the different professors and ex-students of the college.)	Rev. A. E. Ogg, American, 39 years, was a Clergyman at Gaithorsburg, Mailand, U.S.A., Agent, Methodist Episcopal Publishing House; nothing is known against his general character.	Publisher is the printer.	A literary journal read mostly by the present and past students of the Madras Christian College. Tone unobjectionable.
66	Christian Patriot.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Weekly.	5 0 0	725	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 58 years, retired Pastor of the Danish Mission in Madras; respectable; and Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 41 years; widow of the late Professor S. Sathianathan, M.A., LL.D., of the Educational Department, Madras; now employed as a tutoress to the Maharani of Pithapur; respectable.	Proprietors are the editors.	Proprietors are the publishers. 3rd May 1909.	Rev. A. E. Ogg, American, 39 years: was a Clergyman at Gaithorsburg, Mailand, U.S.A.; Agent, Methodist Episcopal Publishing House; nothing is known against his general character. 3rd May 1909.	Religious; has influence amongst the Indian Christians; tone mild.

Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

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										Publisher.	Printer.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
67	Citator	English.	India Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	C. S. Sivarama Pattar Karikar, 23rd January 1911.	Fortnightly.	RS. A. P. 1 0 0 for each issue.	400	C. S. Sivarama Pattar Karikar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years; owner of the press worth about Rs. 20,000 and possesses lands worth more than 5 lakhs; a respectable man.	M. C. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years; High Court Vakil, Madras; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the publisher. 11th February 1911.	Proprietor is the printer. 11th February 1911.	A publication containing criminal and civil laws and cases; its influence is chiefly confined to the legal population.
68	Cochin Argus ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, Quiros Street, British Cochin, Malabar district.	C. H. Pereira, 30th November 1893.	Weekly.	12 0 0	280	C. Hamilton Pereira, Eurasian, 43 years; a respectable man of good family.	Proprietor is the editor.	Antony Rodrigues, Eurasian, 66 years; a Travancorean connected with this paper from its start; antecedents good. 30th November 1893.	Publisher is the printer. 30th November 1893.	Contains political and general news; tone moderate; has no great influence.
69	Coimbatore Crescent.	Anglo-Tamil.	Crescent Press, No. 7/263, Mill Office Road, Coimbatore.	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, 1881.	Bi-monthly.	2 0 0	200	S. P. Narasimhulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 56 years; a landholder, Honorary Magistrate, and a member of the Taluk and District Boards of Coimbatore, and the proprietor of the Crescent Press; antecedents good.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher. 1881.	Proprietor is the printer. 1881.	Publishes local news and notes; non-political in character; tone satisfactory; has practically no influence. NOTE.—Temporarily suspended from October 1911 to the end of the year, on account of plague.
ND 70	Commercial Advertiser.	Anglo-Tamil	India Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	C. S. Sivarama Pattar Karikar, 23rd January 1911.	Tri-weekly.	..	1,500	V. S. Kumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 44 years; Secretary of V. S. Nidhi at Vellore; owns a house and a bungalow worth Rs. 4,000; was acting Forage Superintendent at Bellary and a contractor; nothing is known against his general character	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publisher. 13th June 1911.	C. S. Sivarama Pattar Karikar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years; owner of the press worth about Rs. 20,000 and possesses lands worth more than 5 lakhs; a respectable man.	Contained purely advertisements for the sale of various articles. NOTE.—Started on the 9th May 1911 but discontinued since the 8th July 1911.

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N 71	Coronation ..	Telugu.	Mahesha Press, No. 5/1194, Bachapeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	M. Seshachalam Nayudu, 23rd December 1895.	Weekly.	*Nil* ..	About 100	J. W. Maiden, European, about 50 years, late Chairman, Municipal Council, Masulipatam; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 17th October 1911.	M. Seshachalam Nayudu, Hindu, Vellala, 38 years; antecedents good. 17th October 1911	Contains news and notes. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Started on the 18th November 1911.
72	Criminal Law Replenisher.	English.	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	G. C. Nataraja Mudaliyar, 8th March 1910.	Monthly.	6 0 0	400	P. C. Subramania Pillai, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Sudra, 41 years; Vakil, District Court, Cuddalore, South Arcot district; at present residing in Komaleeswaranpettah, Madras; antecedents good.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher. 10th Feb. 1910.	G. C. Nataraja Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years; owns landed property worth Rs. 20,000; belongs to a respectable family; nothing is known against his general character. 10th February 1910.	A journal containing decisions of criminal cases decided by the several High Courts and Chief Courts in India and Burma, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.
N 73	Criminal Law Reporter.	Do.	Law Notes Press, Jagannathanpeta, Parvatipur Union, Vizagapatam district.	Putrevu Venkata Rao Pantulu, 30th January 1905.	Do.	2 4 0	About 12	Putrevu Venkata Rao Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years; pleader; was once Chairman of the Parvatipur union; nothing is known against his general character.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher. 10th January 1911.	Proprietor is the printer. 10th January 1911.	Deals entirely with criminal law and rulings. NOTE.—Started on the 15th February 1911.
74	Daily Post ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Miss A. E. Dawson, 25th October 1911.	Published twice daily.	Morning edition, Rs. 12; evening edition, Rs. 24; Local, Rs. 6.	1,110 980	Bangalore Daily Post Company (Limited).	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 36 years; status and antecedents good.	Editor is the publisher. 25th October 1911.	Editor is the printer. 25th October 1911.	Contains local and general news; tone usually moderate; has some influence.
N 75	Dakshina Dipam..	Malayalam.	Kerala Santhanam Press, Shentalai, Travancore State.	....	Monthly.	3 0 0 for men; 2 8 0 for women; 2 0 0 for students.	800	K. Krishna Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, about 28 years; belongs to a well-to-do family; antecedents good.	V. M. Narayana Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, about 26 years; status ordinary; antecedents good.	Editor is the publisher.	Editor is the printer.	NOTE.—Started on the 13th October 1911.
N 76	Dakshina Dipam.	Tamil.	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	....	Do.	0 15 0	500	Rev. J. M. Kesari, B.A., Indian Christian, 44 years; Pastor, London Mission, Trivandrum; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher.	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, about 26 years; man of moderate means and social position; antecedents good.	NOTE.—Started on the 1st June 1911.

Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Publisher.	Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
77	Deccan Law Report.	Urdu.	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Same as column 9.	Monthly.	RS. A. P. 10 0 0	300	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, 34 years; Babu Gaya Proshad Sahib, 36 years; Gur Rao Sahib, 40 years; all first-grade Pleaders; and Muhammad Asgar Sahib, 29 years, Barrister-at-Law; all of good character.	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib—*vide* column 9.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Same as column 9.	Publishes judicial circulars and judgments of courts.
78	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, No. 13, Pugh's Road, Cuddalore New Town, South Arcot district.	P. T. Tiruvenkatachari, 1st April 1911.	Weekly.	3 0 0	420	P. T. Tiruvenkatachari, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years; landlord; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 1st April 1911.	Proprietor is the printer. 1st April 1911.	Discusses politics and contains general news; its influence is wholesome and the tone is on the side of loyalty.
79	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, No. 3/391, Kottapet, Guntur.	D. Seshachalapati Rao, 1st December 1910.	Tri-weekly.	1 8 0	380	D. Seshachalapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years; belongs to the reform party and has married a widow; lives on the income derived from the press and the newspaper; nothing is known against his general character.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher 3rd October 1904.	Proprietor is the printer. 1st December 1910.	The paper is mainly devoted to social, political, moral and industrial matters; translations of articles from the English newspapers are also published; the tone of the paper is generally moderate and unobjectionable; in rare instances articles have appeared of a somewhat inflammatory and objectionable character; has little influence.
80	**Desamata** ..	Telugu	Manorama Press, Municipal ward No. 5, Rajahmundry, Gódávari district.	Chilakamurthi Lakshminarasimham, 12th February 1908.	Weekly.	3 0 0	650	Chilakamurthi Lakshminarasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years; inamdar; antecedents good.	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years; school-master; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the publisher. 10th July 1911.	Proprietor is the printer. 10th July 1911.	A miscellaneous journal dealing with social and religious reforms; tone moderate; influence doubtful.
81	Devi Bhagavatam.	Malayalam.	Kerala Parijatam Press, Kandiyur, Mavalikkara, Travancore State.	....	Monthly.	3 0 0	275	Mahadeva Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; Malayalam Munshi in the H.G.S. School, Mavalikkara, and is worth about Rs. 5,000; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Proprietor is the printer.	Purely religious. Tone unobjectionable.

NOTE.—Converted into an Anglo-Telugu triweekly journal since the 12th December 1912 in commemoration of the Delhi Durbar.

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82	Dhanvantari ..	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Palathingal Poramba in Kottakkal Desam, Ernad taluk, Malabar district.	K. C. Manivikraman Tamburan, 3rd October 1905.	Monthly.	4 0 0	490	P. Sankunni Variar, Hindu; Variyan, 46 years, native physician and landholder; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	P. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 24 years; dependant of K. C. Manivikraman Tamburan; antecedents good. 12th October 1907.	Publisher is the printer. 12th October 1907.	A purely medical journal. Tone unobjectionable.
D 83	Dharmam ..	Tamil.	Shri Narayan Press, Pondicherry.	Nagaswami Aiyar.	Do.	Distributed gratis.	200	Nagaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, about 25 years; not a man of position; an extremist.	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publisher.	Proprietor was the printer.	Published news and notes and articles on the general principles to be followed in life with their applications to politics; and short stories from the Puranas illustrative of these principles. Also published articles dealing with politics occasionally. Tone vehement. NOTE.—Ceased to appear from February 1911.
84	Diocesan Record.	English.	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	....	Once in two months.	0 10 0 to Natives; 1 0 0 to Europeans.	325	The Church Missionary Society.	Rev. W. S. Hunt, European, 47 years; clergyman; antecedents good.	John Chandy, Syrian Christian, 62 years; belongs to a respectable family; was a schoolmaster in the Ernakulam College; antecedents good.	Publisher is the printer.	A religious journal. Tone unobjectionable.
85	Divyajnána Dipika or Organ of Theosophy.	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, No. 6, Buchi Chetti Street, Chittoor.	M. Ramanuja Chari, 9th March 1908.	Monthly.	1 0 0	1,000	Vasanta Institute, Adyar, Chingleput district.	P. Narasimha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years; first-grade Pleader and District Board member, Chittoor; and J. Srinivasa Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 62 years, retired Pleader and Inspector of Theosophical Society, Adyar, Chingleput district; status and antecedents of both good.	P. Narasimha Aiyar [*vide* column 10]. 7th March 1910.	M. Ramanuja Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years; status fair; antecedents good. 7th March 1910.	Purely a religious publication. Not objectionable in tone; has very little influence.
D 86	Divya Nikshepam or Divine Treasury.	Malayalam.	Syrian Printing Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	...	Monthly.	0 12 0	1,400	Cheriyan Mathu, Syrian Christian, about 22 years; belongs to a respectable family; native medical practitioner; antecedents good.	Proprietor was the editor.	A. C. Verghese, Syrian Christian, about 50 years; antecedents satisfactory.	Publisher was the printer.	Religious. NOTE.—The paper was tranferred to Tiruvella in March 1911 and it then ceased to be issued.
87	Dravidabhimani.	Tamil.	Patriot Press, No. 1, Big Bazaar Street, Salem.	R. Chandamian Sahib, 11th August 1911.	Weekly.	2 0 0 Local. 3 0 0 Mufassal.	850	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 42 years; owns property worth Rs. 1,000; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 21st May 1907.	Proprietor is the printer. 21st May 1907.	The contents are ordinary daily news appearing in other newspapers as well as local news; tone is unobjectionable; the paper is circulated among Tamil-speaking population of Southern India and Ceylon, Burma, Straits Settlements and South Africa.

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Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and, in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. — Publisher.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. — Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
N 88	**Durbar**	Telugu	Chandrika Press, No. 1/1438, Lal Bazaar Street, Guntur.	B. Lakshmikantam, 30th June 1911.	Weekly.	RS. A. P. 3 0 0 Local. 2 8 0 Mufassal.	500	P. Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; drawing master in Mission College, Guntur, on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem; owns a house at Bapatla; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 28th November 1911.	B. Lakshmikantam, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; landholder; nothing is known against his general character. 4th December 1911.	Deals with politics, social and religious subjects; tone moderate; influence limited. Note.—Started on the 12th December 1911.
D 89	**East Coast News and Advertiser.**	English.	Alma Press, Sunnyside, No. 1579, Main Road, Waltair, Vizagapatam.	D. Lazarus, 1894.	Do.	2 0 0	400	D. Lazarus, B.A., Indian Christian, 59 years; Principal, Canadian Baptist Mission High School, Vizagapatam; antecedents good.	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publisher. About 1894.	E. Rangayya Nayudu, Hindu, Telaga, 40 years; foreman of the press; antecedents good. About 1894.	Contained local and general news, topics on industries, agriculture, commerce, female education, municipal administration, and sometimes comments on Congress speeches and Proceedings of Legislative Councils; tone moderate; had little or no influence. Note.—Discontinued publication since its issue for 21st December 1911.
90	Educational Review.	Do.	Srinivasa Varada Chari & Co.'s Press, No. 4, Mount Road, Madras.	C. Srinivasa Chari, 26th April 1900.	Monthly.	5 0 0	500	C. Srinivasa Chari, Hindu, Brahman, 57 years; proprietor of Srinivasa Varada Chari & Co.'s Press; respectable.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. About 17 years ago.	Proprietor is the printer. About 16 years ago.	Discusses educational matters; tone inoffensive, has some influence.
D 91	Educationist ..	Do.	Swadesamittiran Press, No. 117, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.	G. Subramania Aiyar, 14th Nov. 1898.	Weekly.	4 0 0	250	T. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years, sub-editor of the *Swadesamittiran*; antecedents good.	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publisher. 10th August 1909.	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years; editor of the *Swadesamittiran* and ex-editor of the *Hindu* and the *Madras Standard*; he was bound over for one year in September 1908 under section 108, Cr.P.C., for good behaviour by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, for disseminating seditious matter through his vernacular paper *Swadesamittiran*; he is a member of the Madras Mahajana Sabha and National Fund and Industrial Association, and also of the Social Reform Association. 10th August 1909.	Dealt with educational matters; had little or no influence. Note.—Discontinued since May 1911.

92	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Innespeta, Rajahmundry, Godavari district.	S. Gunneswara Rao Bros., 8th November 1905.	Monthly.	1 0 0	2,000	S. Gunneswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years; inamdar; gets a fair income; bears good character and antecedents.	V. Narasimharayudu, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years; assistant lecturer, Teachers College, Saidapet; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the publisher. 16th March 1907.	Proprietor is the printer. 16th March 1907.	Deals chiefly with literary subjects; tone and influence good.
93	Eucharist and Priest.	English and Latin.	Published at the Pangode Church but printed at the Keralodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	C. H. Pereira, 30th November 1893.	Do.	1 0 0	1,000	Rev. Father Caspar, D.D., M.A., German, 48 years; Professor of Divinity in the Puthenpalli Central Seminary for Malabar; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Properietor is the publisher.	Raymond D'Cruz, Indian Christian, 37 years; proprietor and manager of the press; antecedents good.	A purely religious publication. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Ceased to be printed in British Cochin since January 1911.
94	Flower of Carmel.	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	..	Do.	1 0 0	1,300	Very Rev. Father Aloysius, T.O.C.D., Syrian Christian, 46 years; prior, St. Joseph's Monastery; from boyhood a Catholic prior; antecedents good.	Rev. Father Emmanuel, T.O.C.D., Roman Catholic Christian, about 35 years; status and antecedents good.	A. P. Mani, Roman Catholic Christian, 61 years; antecedents good.	Publisher is the printer.	Religious journal. Tone unobjectionable.
95	Friendly Instructor.	Tamil.	C.M.S. Press, Murugankurichi, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	M. A. Murugesam Pillai, 25th Nov. 1910.	Do.	0 8 0	3,300	The Church Mission Society, Palamcottah; Rev. E. S. Carr, European, 48 years; Superintending Missionary; antecedents good.	Editor—Rev. D. Pakkianadhan, Indian Christian, 59 years; Pastor, Church Mission Society; antecedents good. Sub editor—G. Devadasan, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 40 years; teacher, Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah; antecedents good.	C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah:—Manager M. A. Murugesam Pillai, Indian Christian, 42 years; pay Rs. 35 per mensem; antecedents good. 9th Jan. 1911.	Do. 26th Oct. 1910.	Deals with Christian topics and publishes missionary news, having influence among missionaries.
96	Good Pastor *or* Nalla Ayan.	Do.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	R. A. Dawson, 22nd Oct. 1909.	Do.	1 4 0	1,400	The Most Rev. Aelen, Archbishop of Madras.	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 42 years; Catholic priest; nothing is known against his general character.	Editor is the publisher. 4th July 1910.	Editor is the printer. 4th July 1910.	A purely religious journal; inoffensive in tone; has some influence among the Roman Catholics.
97	Gospel Witness ..	English.	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry, Godávari district.	Rev. C. F. Kuder, 1880.	Do.	1 0 0	425	Rev. C. F. Kuder, American, 49 years; missionary; character and antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 11th June 1909.	Proprietor is the printer. 11th June 1909.	Treats of purely religious topics; tone and influence good.

Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation	Name, race, age (and, in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Publisher.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						RS. A. P.						
98	Guide to Sunday School Teachers.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Balamata, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Albert Beierbach, 25th October 1911.	Monthly.	1 0 0	1,252	F. Kendal, German, 34 years; missionary; antecedents good.	Rev. H. Knobloch, German, 43 years; status and antecedents good.	Proprietor is the publisher. 13th June 1910.	Albert Beierbach, German, 43 years; Superintendent, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore; antecedents good. 25th Oct. 1911.	A religious magazine; unobjectionable in tone and not possessing much influence. NOTE.—The rise in the circulation from 150 in 1910 is due to a Missionary in Travancore having subscribed for 1,000 copies of the paper since January 1911 and to pushing sales among teachers and pupils.
99	Guna Darpana ..	Uriya.	Gajapati Bhima Deo Press, Digupadi, Ganjam district.	Nilamani Vidya Ratno, 29th June 1904.	Weekly.	1 8 0	500	Srikripambya Ananga Bheema Deo Kesari Gajapati, Zamindar of Peddakimedi, Hindu, Kshatriya, 34 years; bears good character.	Nilamani Vidya Ratno, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years; status and antecedents good.	Editor is the publisher. 27th February 1908.	Editor is the printer. 27th February 1908.	Contains general news and notes on literature and morals; tone mild; appreciated by the Uriya community.
N 100	Gurubodhini or The Teacher.	Malayalam.	Published at Palghat but printed at Manjana Vilakkam Press, Sultanpet, Palghat, Malabar district.	P. S. Krishnaswami Pillai, 26th July 1910.	Monthly.	1 8 0	300	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyan, 25 years; Malayalam teacher in the St. Anthony's Girls' English School, Palghat; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 7th January 1911.	T. Narayanan, Hindu, Tiyan, 42 years; antecedents satisfactory. 11th February 1911.	A purely school magazine not dealing with public news. NOTE.—Started on the 31st May 1911.
D 101	Harinam ..	Uriya.	Jagadisa Press, Karnam Street, Radhakunta Mutt, Parlakimidi, Ganjam district.	Sri Damodara Dos Bavaji, 12th September 1911.	Do.	1 4 0 ordinary members; 2 8 0 zamindaris; 5 0 0 Royal.	1,000	Sri Damodara Das Bavaji, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years, religious preacher; formerly engaged in religious study at Puri, Benares; antecedents good.	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publisher. 25th June 1910.	Proprietor was the printer. 25th June 1910.	A religious paper of little influence. NOTE.—The last publication of the magazine was in June 1910, but this was not formally announced by the publisher.
102	Harvest Field ..	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Rev. H. Gulliford, 26th February 1909.	Do.	2 0 0	635	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 59 years; Wesleyan Missionary; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 26th February 1909.	Proprietor is the printer. 26th February 1909.	A Christian Missionary magazine devoted to missionary topics; moderate in tone; fair influence.
103	Hindu	Do.	National Press, Mount Road, Madras.	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, 10th April 1905.	Daily .. Tri-weekly. Weekly.	36 0 0 12 0 0 9 0 0	3,950	S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years; was a High Court Vakil and Secretary of the Madras Mahajana Sabha; is the owner of the press and premises at which the paper is printed; respectable.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher. 1st November 1905.	Proprietor is the printer. 1st November 1905.	Deals with general, political and social subjects and represents the advanced views of a portion of the Hindu community; tone vehement and offensive at times; influential among Hindus.

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104	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil.	South Indian Press, No. 18, Linghi Chetti Street, George-town, Madras.	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, 22nd August 1910.	Bi-weekly.	5 0 0	600	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu; Brahman, 56 years; retired Deputy Collector; owns a printing press and some houses at Mylapore, worth in all about Rs. 30,000; nothing is known against his general character.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 25th April 1910.	Proprietor is the printer. 25th April 1910.	Deals with agricultural, industrial, scientific and literary subjects, and occasionally discusses politics; tone mild. Has some influence amongst agricultural and industrial classes in the Tamil districts.
105	Hindu Sundari ..	Telugu.	Desopakari Press, Kanteru, Tanuku taluk, Kistna district.	S. Sitaramayya, April 1905.	Monthly.	2 0 0	About 400	Sattiraju Sitaramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years; landholder, Kanteru; antecedents good.	M. Ramabayamma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years; inamdarini; antecedents good; and Sattiraju Sitaramayya, *vide* column 9.	Proprietor is the publisher. April 1905.	Proprietor is the printer. April 1905.	Deals with lives of virtuous ladies, etc., and female education with a view to elevate the social condition of Hindu women; tone unobjectionable.
106	Hitakarini ..	Tamil.	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	G. C. Nataraja Mudaliyar, 8th March 1910.	Do.	1 10 0	1,000	Visalakshmi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years; widow of one of J. W. Doraiswami Aiyar, a medical student; a journalist and novelist; also a bookseller and editor of the *Lokopakari*; nothing is known against her character.	Proprietrix is the editor.	Proprietrix is the publisher. 23rd April 1909.	G. C. Nataraja Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years; owns landed property worth Rs. 20,000; belongs to a respectable family; nothing is known against his general character. 23rd April 1909.	A purely literary magazine containing also general news. Has no influence.
107	Hitavadi ..	Telugu.	C. M. S. Dove Press, Noble College, Masulipatam, Kistna district	Church Missionary Society, March 1885	Monthly.	0 12 0	420	Church Missionary Society, Telugu Mission.	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 60 years; Head-master, C.M.S. High School, Bezwada; antecedents good.	Kasturi Venkatchalam, Hindu, Brahman, 57 years; Manager, Church Missionary Society, Dove Press, and Secretary, Noble College, Masulipatam; antecedents good. Declaration filed early in 1904.	Publisher is the printer. Declaration filed early in 1904.	A Christian Missionary journal with a few notes on current topics. Tone good; has no influence.
108	Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.	English.	Victoria Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore, North Arcot district.	V. S. Singaravelu Mudaliyar, 1886.	Fortnightly.	For officers, Rs. 5. For Police Inspectors, Rs. 4. For Sub-Inspectors and others having the same income, Rs. 3.	1,000	T. K. Sundaram Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years; dismissed from police service in 1902; belongs to the land-owning class.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 25th October 1911.	V. S. Singaravelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years; land-holder and money-lender: antecedents not worth enquiring about. 25th October 1911.	The work is intended to be a guide to Police officers and magistracy. Tone unobjectionable.
D 109	**Independent** ..	Do	Modern Press, Pondicherry.	J. Dartnell ..	Weekly.	5 0 0	500	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, about 35 years; is an Officier de santé.	Henri Hanson, French, 39 years; was formerly attached to the "Times Printing Works," Ceylon; a half caste loafer.	Editor was the publisher.	Ganaprakasam, Indian Christian, about 38 years; a printer by trade; antecedents good.	Contained general news. Tone vehement at times. NOTE.—Ceased publication in the beginning of June 1911.

Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. — Publisher.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. — Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
D 110	Independent ..	French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry.	J. Dartnell ..	Weekly.	RS. A. P. 5 0 0	500	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, about 35 years; is an Officier de santé.	Henri Planson, French, 39 years, was formerly attached to the "Times Printing Works," Ceylon; a half-caste loafer.	Editor was the publisher.	Gnanaprakasam, Indian Christian, about 38 years; a printer by trade; antecedents good.	Contained general news. NOTE.—Ceased publication in the beginning of June 1911.
N 111	Indian Christian Endeavour.	English.	Methodist Episcopal Publishing House, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Rev. A. E. Ogg, 27th October 1892.	Monthly.	1 8 0	500	Rev. Herbert Halliwell, European, 31 years; missionary; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Rev. A. E. Ogg, American, 39 years; was a clergyman at Gaithorsburg, Mailand, U.S.A.; Agent; Methodist Episcopal Publishing House; nothing is known against his general character. 30th May 1911.	Publisher is the printer. 30th May 1911.	A purely Christian journal meant for the religious and moral development of children. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Started on the 30th June 1911.
112	Indian Interpreter.	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	H. H. Bicknell, 19th July 1901.	Quarterly.	1 0 0	750	Christian Literature Society, Madras; Charles Street, European, 36 years; Manager of the Society and publisher by profession.	Joint editors—Rev. N. Mac Nicol, M.A., of Poona, European, 43 years; and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., of Alibag, European, 40 years; both belong to the United Free Church Mission of Scotland.	J. Passmore of the Christian Literature Society. 25th July 1911.	H. H. Bicknell, Eurasian, 60 years, Superintendent of the S.P.C.K. Press; draws a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem; nothing is known against his general character. 25th July 1911.	A religious and ethical journal. NOTE.—Decrease in circulation is due to the removal of the names of subscribers who fell in arrears.
113	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Episcopal Publishing House, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Rev. A. E. Ogg, 27th October 1892.	Monthly.	4 0 0	700	Mrs. K. Sathianathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 41 years, widow of the late Professor S. Sathianathan, M.A., LL.D., of the Educational department, Madras, now employed as a tutoress to the Maharani of Pithapur; respectable.	Proprietrix is the editor.	Proprietrix is the publisher	Rev. A. E. Ogg, American, 39 years; was a clergyman at Gaithorsburgh, Mailand, U.S.A.; Agent, Methodist Episcopal Publishing House; nothing is known against his general character.	Advocates female education; tone mild; has influence amongst the Indian Christians.
114	Indian Law Gazette.	Tamil.	Indian Law Gazette Press, No. 49, Acharappan Street, Georgetown, Madras.	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, 28th February 1911.	Bi-monthly.	4 14 0	500	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 36 years; publisher of the *Law Journal* and lately a merchant; was originally a money-lender but now a bankrupt; otherwise nothing known against his general character.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher 4th July 1910	Proprietor is the printer. 4th July 1910	Contains reports of cases decided, also questions relating to the police and jail administration; tone mild. NOTE.—Decrease in circulation is due to the paper being published at irregular intervals.

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N 115	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Warner's Road, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	A. Virabhadra Pillai, 28th April 1910.	Quarterly.	0 4 0	400	Thomas Ralph Hopper, son of Rev. Ralph Hopper, Protestant Christian, 44 years; Teacher, S.P.G. High School, Trichinopoly; status and antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 4th December 1911.	A. Virabhadra Pillai, Hindu Vellala, 29 years; proprietor of the press; has property worth Rs. 20,000; respectable and of good character. 4th December 1911.	Contains only missionary articles and frequent local news edifying to Christians. NOTE.—Started on the 12th December 1911.
116	Indian Missionary News.	Tamil.	C.M.S. Press, Murugankurichi, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	M. A. Murugesam Pillai, 25th November 1910.	Monthly.	0 2 0	10,500	The Indian Missionary Society, Tinnevelly; Secretary—J. A. Anbudayan, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 42 years; has property worth Rupees 2,000; teacher, C.M.S. High School, Tinnevelly; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 17th February 1911.	M. A. Murugesam Pillai. Indian Christian, 41 years; Manager of the C.M.S. Press on pay Rs. 35 per mensem; antecedents good. 5th January 1911	A purely religious and harmless pamphlet. Influence in missionary circles.
N 117	Indian Music Journal.	English.	Crown Press, Mysore City.	M. B. Madappa, 27th March 1909.	Bi-monthly.	4 0 0	250	H. P. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years; Music Assistant in the Government Normal School, Mysore; belongs to a respectable family; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 18th April 1911.	M. B. Madappah, Hindu, Virasaiva, 30 years; owns a press and some houses in Mysore City; antecedents good. 18th April 1911.	Deals with Indian music. No objectionable features. NOTE.—Started as a monthly in April 1911 and converted into a bi-monthly in July 1911.
118	Indian National Missionary Sanga Dipika.	Tamil.	Published at the Anderson Hall but printed at the Waverly Press, No. 14, Singana Naicken Street, Georgetown, Madras.	K. D. Muthiah, 13th September 1911.	Monthly.	0 8 0	1,000	The National Missionary Society for India.	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 37 years; Secretary to the National Missionary Society for India.	Editor is the publisher, 13th September 1911.	K. D. Muthiah, Indian Christian, 31 years; proprietor of the press, worth Rs. 4,000; nothing bad in his antecedents. 13th September 1911.	An organ of Indian National Missionary Society containing tracts on Christianity. Tone inoffensive.
119	Indian National Missionary Sangham Dipika.	Malayalam.	Guttenberg Press, Coast Road, Calicut, Malabar district.	Mrs N. Amos, 1st January 1900.	Once in two months.	0 2 0	1,000	National Missionary Society, Calicut.	Rev. S. Chandran, Indian Christian, 71 years; Pastor, Basel Mission; antecedents good.	Charles Cabral, Indian Christian, 30 years; foreman, Guttenberg Press; antecedents good. 1st December 1909.	Publisher is the printer. 1st December 1909.	A religious publication. Tone inoffensive.
120	Indian Patriot.	English.	Indian Patriot Press, No. 23, Earrabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, 10th August 1909.	Daily .. Tri-weekly.	24 0 0 12 0 0	1,680	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Malayali, 52 years; a man of moderate means; was for several years the editor of the *Hindu*; respectable.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 10th August 1909.	Proprietor is the printer. 10th August 1909.	Contains news regarding general and political subjects; tone moderate. Has some influence among Hindus. NOTE.—Increase in circulation is due to the paper becoming more popular and containing news of the Coronation Durbar.

Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Publisher.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
121	Indian Railway Journal.	English	Alexandra Press, No. 195, High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	S. K. Subba Rao, 13th December 1911.	Monthly.	RS. A. P. 6 0 0	About 200	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years; was a propreitor of the *Daily Telegraph* in Hyderabad; owner of the press worth about Rs. 5,000; respectable; nothing is known against his general character.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 13th December 1911.	Proprietor is the printer. 13th December 1911.	Deals chiefly with railway matters. Had some influence among railway employees. NOTE.—(1) Converted into a monthly from its issue for August 1911. (2) Temporarily discontinued after its issue for September 1911.
122	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, No. 3, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, 26th September 1910.	Do.	5 0 0	3,000	G. A. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years; owns two houses in Madras and lands at Thyagasamudram village in Tanjore district worth about Rs. 10,000; takes part in all political movements; a prominent member of the Madras Mahajana Sabha.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher. 26th September 1910.	Proprietor is the printer. 26th September 1910.	Deals with political, social and literary subjects; has influence amongst educated classes of all communities; tone moderate.
123	Indian Shorthand Journal.	Do. short-hand.	Published at Kumbakônam, Tanjore district, but printed at Addison & Co.'s Press, No. 155, Mount Road, Madras.	A. T. Luker, 17th September 1902.	Monthly.	6 0 0	200	P. G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brâhman, 43 years; Sarishtadar of Mayavaram Sub-Court located at Kumbakônam; antecedents good.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher. 10th August 1910.	A. T. Luker, European, 64 years, partner, Addison & Co.; respectable; 10th August 1910.	A technical journal devoted to the advancement of the art.
N 124	Indian Stage ..	English.	Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	G. C. Nataraja Mudaliyar, 8th March 1910.	Do.	2 0 0 for members of the Suguna Vilasa Sabha 3 0 0 for others.	500	The Suguna Vilasa Sabha, Victoria Public Hall, Madras.	V. V. Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 40 years; High Court Vakil commanding a large practice, is worth about Rs. 20,000; and P. Seshadri, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 23 years; Assistant, Pachayappa's College, on a salary of Rs. 70 *per mensem*; and owns some property.	G. C. Nataraja Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years; owns landed property worth Rs. 20,000; belongs to a respectable family; nothing is known against his general character. 23rd December 1910.	Publisher is the printer. 23rd December 1910.	A magazine devoted to the drama and stage conducted by the Suguna Vilasa Sabha, Madras. Has little or no influence beyond the members of the Sabha. NOTE.—Started in January 1911.

125	Indian Veterinary Journal.	English.	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	W. Mumford, 3rd February 1902.	Quarterly.	10 0 0	250	Major W. O. Dawson, A.V.C., 40 years; Commissioned officer, British service; late Professor of Surgery, Veterinary College, Punjab; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 19th January 1911.	W. Mumford, European, 44 years; Superintendent of the Lawrence Asylum Press; status and antecedents good. 19th January 1911.	A purely technical journal.
126	Do.	Urdu..	Razzaqia Press, No. 27, Tahir Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Muhammad Abdul Rahiman Sahib, 18th April 1910.	Do.	8 0 0	400	Do.	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Abdul Rahiman Sahib, Muhammadan, 65 years, owns the press worth Rs. 200 and two houses worth Rs. 1,000; nothing is known against his general character. 19th January 1911.	Do
ND 127	Industry ..	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, No. 2446, Southern Street, Ellore, Kistna district.	N. Chalapati Rao, 11th June 1910.	Fort-nightly.	2 0 0	1000	N. Chalapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years; landlord and press-owner, worth Rs. 20,000; antecedents good.	Proprietor was the editor.	K. Sundararamayya, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years; foreman of the Manjuvani Press; gets a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem and an income of about Rs. 150 from lands.	Publisher was the printer.	A commercial and industrial journal has not much influence. It was issued at irregular intervals. Note.—Revived from 1st January but discontinued from 1st March 1911.
128	International Police Service Magazine.	English.	Ambica Press, No. 105, Devaraja Mudali Street, Park town, Madras.	G. Kodandaramayya, 2nd September 1907.	Monthly.	7 0 0	630	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 52 years; landholder; owns the house he lives in and the press at which the journal is printed; a dismissed Deputy Collector of the Madras Presidency.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Proprietor is the printer	A journal of interest to Police officers; tone unobjectionable. Has little or no influence.
N 129	Ishaat-ul-Islam ..	Urdu..	Firdausi Press, No. 38, Tahir Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Haji Muhammad Abdulla Sahib, 21st July 1885.	Monthly.	0 6 0	500	Haji Muhammad Abdulla Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years; bookseller and owner of the press worth Rs. 300; nothing is known against his general character.	Haji Maulavi Ghulam Rasul Sahib, Muhammadan, 58 years; owns a house worth Rs. 1,000; was formerly a teacher; a Muhammadan priest; nothing is known against his general character.	Editor is the publisher. 24th August 1911.	Proprietor is the printer. 24th August 1911.	Contains religious matters; harmless. Note.—Started on the 25th October 1911.

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Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and, in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Publisher.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						RS. A. P.						
130	Islam Nesan ..	Tamil.	Published at No. 12, Appu Maistri Street but printed at Muslim Abhimani Press, No. 18, Appu Maistri Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Hakim Muhammad Abdulla Sahib, 29th August 1904.	Monthly.	2 0 0	250	O. C. P. Sultan Saiyid Ahmad Rowther, Muhammadan, Sunni, 25 years; lives on the income of the paper which is Rs. 50 a month; has property worth Rs 50,000, including lands and houses in Tinnevelly and Madura, a merchant; and Hakim B. Muhammed Abdulla Sahib, Muhammadan, 57 years; owner of the press worth Rs. 2,000; has two houses worth Rs. 7,000 and lands worth Rs. 2,000; was employed in the General Post office 15 years ago; now a native physician and medical book publisher.	Proprietors are the editors.	Proprietors are the publishers. 18th January 1911.	Proprietors are the printers. 18th January 1911	A purely religious journal advocating the cause of Muhammadanism. Tone mild.
131	Jaina Hitaishini.	Canarese.	Coronation Press, Mysore City.	S. Satchitananda Jois and M. S. Dharanendriah, 27th July 1911.	Do.	1 8 0	400	M. S. Dharanendriah, Jain, 33 years; antecedents good.	S. Satchitananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years; owns a house in Mysore city and a press; antecedents good.	Editor is the publisher. 2nd October 1909.	Editor is the printer. 2nd October 1909.	A religious journal. NOTE.—The journal stopped publication in the first quarter and was revived in the fourth quarter of 1911. The decrease in circulation is probably due to the temporary discontinuance of the paper.
132	Jananukulan ..	Tamil.	Krishna Vilas Press, No. 290, North Ajaram Street, Tanjore.	T. B. Sakharam Saheb Soorvey, 20th September 1911.	Weekly.	3 0 0	500	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 53 years; a pattadar, was once convicted for defamation and fined Rs. 200.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 2nd December 1909.	T. B. Sakharam Saheb Soorvey, Hindu, Mahratta Sudra, 36 years; owns property worth Rs. 10,000; antecedents good. 22nd April 1911.	Deals with current topics and with a little social and moral matter; tone moderate. NOTE.—The decrease in the circulation of the paper is reported to be due to the rate of subscription of each copy having been raised from half an anna to one anna.
133	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Palathingal Poramba in Kottakkal desam, Malabar district.	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, 3rd October 1905.	Monthly.	2 0 0	330	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 43 years; a member of the Zamorin's family; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Thodukattil Ramachan Nedungadi, Hindu, Malayali, 20 years; clerk of the proprietor. 13th December 1911.	Publisher is the printer. 13th December 1911.	A journal advocating the cause of landlords. Tone unobjectionable.
134	Jaridah-i-Rozgar.	Urdu..	Sultani Press, No. 1/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras.	Saiyid Abdul Quadir Sahib, 13th May 1895.	Weekly.	5 0 0	300	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 33 years; a man of ordinary means; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Proprietor is the printer.	Deals with political matters and with Hyderabad (Deccan) affairs; moderate in tone; has some influence in the Madras Presidency and Hyderabad. NOTE.—Published weekly supplements giving account of the Turko-Italian war.

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135	Jivanikshepam ..	Malayalam.	Mar Julius Press, Pambakkada Church, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	....	Monthly.	1 0 0	420	Konattu Mathen Malpan, Syrian Christian, 53 years; Syriac Professor; belongs to a rich and respectable family; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Chandrattil Kuruvila Mathew, Syrian Christian, about 25 years; belongs to a rich family; an agriculturist; antecedents good.	Publisher is the printer.	A religious and literary paper. Tone unobjectionable.
N 136	Jnananayaki ..	Tamil.	Kamalanayaki Press, No. 27, Vakkakaran Street, Purasawalkam, Madras.	C. P. Narayanaswami Mudaliyar, 5th March 1904.	Do.	1 4 0	400	C. P. Narayanaswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 32 years; has property worth Rs. 1,000; character good.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher. March 1906.	Proprietor is the printer. March 1906.	Contains advertisement for the sale of books, medicine, etc., and general news; tone not objectionable; has little or no influence. NOTE.—Revived in January 1911. Published at irregular intervals.
137	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu.	Islami Press, No. 5, Azizi Bazaar High Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Moulvi Mir Muhammad Nurulla Husain Sahib, 14th June 1911.	Do.	3 0 0	400	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 40 years; High Court Vakil; proprietor on behalf of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India; antecedents good.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher. 12th July 1910.	Moulvi Mir Muhammad Nurulla Husain Sahib, Muhammadan, 53 years; owner of the press worth Rs. 200; he is also the manager of the Nizamthul Mathboi Press on behalf of his wife Zina Bee; owns four houses in Triplicane worth Rs. 2,000; was fined Rs. 10 in 1908 under the Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867 for failing to print the name of the press in a paper printed by him; antecedents otherwise good. 12th July 1910.	Moderate in tone. Has some influence.
138	Journal of the South Indian Association.	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, but printed at Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	G. C. Nataraja Mudaliyar, 8th March 1910.	Quarterly.	4 0 0	350	South Indian Association.	K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 48 years; Professor, Pachaiyappa's College; antecedents good.	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years; High Court Vakil; and A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; Inam Commissioner's office, Board of Revenue, antecedents good. 28th July 1910.	G. C. Nataraja Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years, owns landed property worth Rs. 20,000; belongs to a respectable family; nothing is known against his general character. 28th July 1910.	Contains articles on historical, economic, industrial, political and scientific subjects. Tone mild. Has some influence among the members of the South Indian Association.
139	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi.	Canarese.	Coronation Press, Mysore City.	S. Sachitananda Jois, and M. S. Dharanendriah, 27th July 1911.	Monthly.	1 8 0	400	S. Sachitananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years; owns a house in Mysore City and a Press; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 2nd June 1908.	Proprietor is the printer. 2nd June 1908	An astrological magazine. Tone moderate and has some influence.

Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and, in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Publisher.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
140	Kalpaka	English	Published at Tinnevelly Bridge, Tinnevelly district, but printed at the Ananda Steam Press; No. 1/14, Stringers Street, Madras.	V. Ranganatham Chetti, 8th August 1905.	Monthly.	RS. A. P. 3 0 0	1,440	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years; a landlord at present owning property worth Rs. 7,000; was formerly sub editor of the *Peoples' Guardian*; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 17th February 1911.	V. Ranganatham Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya, 31 years; owner of the press; respectable. 22nd July 1908.	A philosophical journal. Influence confined to a circle of mystics and enthusiasts.
ND 141	Kameswari ..	Telugu.	American Diamond Press, No. 4/5, Inspector Subrayulu Nayudu Street, Washermanpet, Madras.	V. Kuppuswami Mudaliyar, 17th November 1908.	Do.	2 0 0	2,000	Puranam Suryanarayana Tirthulu, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years, acting as Sanskrit Pandit in the service of the Vizianagram Maharanee, getting Rs. 15 a month; owns lands in Vizagapatam district; nothing on record against him.	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publisher. 24th January 1911.	V. Kuppuswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 27 years, owner of the press worth Rs. 4,000 and lives on the income of the press which is nearly Rs. 25 per mensem. 24th January 1911.	NOTE.—Started on 24th January 1911 and discontinued after one issue in March 1911.
D 142	Kannada Law Report.	Canarese.	Crown Press, Mysore City.	B. Madappa, 27th March 1909.	Do.	1 3 0	250	Mallaradya, Hindu, Aradhya Lingayet, 43 years, first-grade pleader.	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publisher. 28th March 1910.	B. Madappa, Hindu, Verrashaiva, 29 years, merchant; antecedents good. 28th March 1910.	A legal journal; tone and moderate, has some influence. NOTE.—Discontinued in the first quarter of 1911, owing to the death of the editor.
N 143	Karaiyabhipirayini.	French and Tamil.	St Joseph's Press, Karikal.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainatha Pillai.	Fortnightly.	3 0 0	200	M. Malay, Indian Christian, about 29 years; is the Municipal Secretary at Neravi; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	G. Manicka Chetti, Hindu, Sudra, about 34 years; formerly a teacher in the Mission school; now owns a small shop; antecedents good.	Bapu, Indian Christian, about 25 years; status and antecedents good.	Deals with local politics and general news, tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Started on the 15th July 1911, but stopped publication from 15th August 1911. A supplement was however published in December 1911.

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D 144	Karmayogi ..	Tamil.	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Pondicherry.	Krishnaswami Pillai	Fortnightly.	2 0 0	300	C. Subramania Bharati, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years; came from Madras where he was mixed up in all the seditious movements started there; was originally a sub-editor of the *Swadesamittiran*; was also a very prominent member of the Chennai Jana Sangam; an extremist.	Proprietor was the editor.	V. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Hindu, Sudra, about 23 years; not a man of position; antecedents good.	Krishnaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, about 49 years; proprietor of the Vidyabhivardhini Press; antecedents good.	Published news and notes and articles on religious and philosophical matters and occasionally of politics. Encouraged swadeshism. Tone vehement. NOTE.—Did not appear after the 30th August 1911.
145	Karnātaka Chandrike.	Canarese.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	J. M. Mysorewallah, 6th September 1908.	Monthly.	1 0 0	450	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years; Palace Pandit, and Assistant Master, Ursu Boarding school; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 18th April 1908.	J. M. Mysorewallah, Parsi, 38 years; proprietor of the press; antecedents good; 18th April 1908.	A literary journal. Tone and influence good.
146	Karnātaka Granthamale.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	2 8 0	300	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years; Assistant Master, Maharaja's College, Mysore; owns a bungalow in Mysore and some landed property; antecedents good.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher. 23rd April 1898.	J. M. Mysorewallah, Parsi, 38 years; proprietor of the press; antecedents good. 23rd April 1898.	A literary magazine of healthy influence and tone.
147	Karnātaka Kāvya Kalanidhi.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	3 6 0	237	M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years; Assistant Master, Maharani's College, Mysore; owns a house and some lands in Mysore city; antecedents good.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher. 6th September 1908.	J. M Mysorewallah, Parsi, 38 years; proprietor of the press; antecedents good. 6th September 1908.	A re-publication of ancient Kannada works; tone and influence good.
148	Kavana Kaumudi.	Malayalam.	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	....	Do.	3 0 0	500	P. V. Krishna Variar, Hindu, Ambalavasi, 37 years; is worth about Rs. 10,000; antecedents good.	Pantalath Kerala Varmah Tampuran, Hindu, Kshatriya, 41 years; member of a renowned family of historical importance in Travancore; of good antecedents.	Proprietor is the publisher.	G. Kakku, Syrian Christian, 57 years; a man of ordinary means and of good antecedents.	Publishes articles in Malayalam verse about social and religious festivals and poetical compositions relating to Puranic stories, natural objects, etc. Tone unobjectionable; influence limited.

Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and, in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. — Publisher.	Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
N 149	Kavita Vilasini ..	Malayalam.	Swarnaraʻnaprabha Press, Kayankulam, Travancore State.	....	Monthly.	RS. A. P. 2 0 0	1,000	Kunju Sankaran, about 36 years; belongs to a well-to do family; Manager of a grant-in-aid school; antecedents good; and V. G. Narayana Panikkar, Hindu, Iluvan, about 38 years; belongs to a well-to-do family; Manager of a grant-in-aid school; antecedents good.	(1) K. C. Kunjuraman, Hindu, Iluvan, about 33 years; Vakil, Krishnapuram Munsif's Court; antecedents good; (2) K. C. Kunju Vaidyan, about 39 years; (3) Kesavan Asan, Hindu, Iluvan, about 50 years; and (4) S. Padmanabha Panikkar, Hindu, Iluvan, about 42 years; all three of good antecedents.	V. G. Narayana Panikkar, No. 2 in column 9.	Publisher is the printer.	NOTE.—Started on the 26th October 1911.
150	**Kerala Chintamani.**	Do.	Kerala Chintamani Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	....	Monthly.	3 0 0	600	P. J. Krishnan, Hindu, Tiyan, 31 years; merchant and agriculturist worth about Rs. 15,000; antecedents good. Munshi; is worth antecedents good.	Moorkoth Kumaran, Hindu, Tiyyan, 33 years; Malayalam Rs. 5,000;	N. L. Devassi Indian Christian, 30 years; is worth about Rs. 500; antecedents good.	P. Rappayi, Indian Christian, 47 years; a man of ordinary means; worth about Rs. 1,000; antecedents good.	Deals with religious, scientific and historical subjects; occasionally articles of political interest in a moderate tone. Has some influence.
N 151	**Kerala Kaumudi.**	Do.	Varnaprakasam Press, Mayyanad, Quilon, Travancore State.	....	Weekly.	4 0 0	900	K. C. Kumaran, Hindu, Ezhuva, about 53 years; member of a respectable Iluva family and possesses property worth about Rs. 3,000; was the Manager of a grant-in-aid school; antecedents good.	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, about 26 years; possesses landed property worth Rs. 5,000; was the Manager of the S. N. D. P. Yogam and the *Vivekodayam*; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Proprietor is the printer.	An Ezhuva organ dealing with political and social matters. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Started on the 1st February 1911.

152	**Kerala Patrika.**	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Kalluvalapu Poramba, west of Robinson Road, Calicut, Malabar district.	L. S. Rama Aiyar, 29th July 1910.	Do.	4	8	0	1,400	C. Kunhi Raman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 53 years; landholder; Honorary Magistrate; antecedents satisfactory.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 28th July 1910.	T. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 41 years; head compositor of the Vidya Vilasam Press; antecedents reported to be good. 28th July 1910.	Is an influential and well-conducted paper. The editor commands a certain amount of influence which has been increased by his invitation to Delhi. Came out strong on the subject of the coronation. Tone unobjectionable. The increase in circulation is attributed to the interest taken in the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties for which the proprietors specially catered by publishing special articles.
N 153	Kerala Pauranikam.	Do.	Published at Thekkumbagam, Karimagapally, but printed at E. V. R. Oonnithan & Co.'s Printing Works, Quilon, Travancore State.	....	Monthly	3	0	0	700	R. Madhavan Oonnithan, Hindu, Nayar, about 36 years; landlord; was a schoolmaster; antecedents good.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Proprietor is the printer.	NOTE.—Started on the 21st August 1911.
154	**Kerala Sanchari.**	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Kalluvalapu Poramba, west of Robinson Road, Calicut, Malabar district.	L. S Rama Aiyar, 29th July 1910.	Weekly..	4	8	0	1,100	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 54 years; Assistant, Zamorin's College; antecedents good.	Do.	Do. 28th July 1910.	Do. 28th July 1910	Deals with elementary education, social reform, local and general news; tone good; influence moderate. NOTE.—The increase in circulation is due to the interest taken in the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties for which the proprietors specially catered by publishing special articles
155	**Kerala Taraka.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Dharmavilasam Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State.	....	Do. ..	3	0	0	1,200	E. V. Kuruvila, Syrian Christian, about 35 years; belongs to a respectable family; antecedents good.	I. C. Varkki, Syrian Christian, about 36 years; belongs to a well-to-do family; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Proprietor is the printer.	Treats of politics. Is more moderate under its present management.
156	Keralopakari ..	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Balamata, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Albert Beierbach, 25th October 1911.	Bi-monthly.	0	12	0	387	F. Kent..., German, 34 years; Missionary; antecedents good.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 42 years; and E. Thayil, Indian Christian, 31 years; status and antecedents good.	Proprietor is the publisher. 21st July 1909.	Albert Beierbach, German, 43 years; Superintendent, Basel Mission Press; antecedents good. 25th October 1911.	Deals chiefly with religious matters. Tone unobjectionable. Does not possess much influence.

Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and, in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867.		General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
										Publisher.	Printer.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
157	Khurshid ..	Urdu.	Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, 10th October 1903.	Monthly.	RS. A. P. 2 0 0	400	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 34 years; proprietor of the press worth Rs 500; lives on the income of the press and the paper getting Rs. 100 a month; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 10th November 1910.	Proprietor is the printer. 10th November 1910.	Moderate in tone; has little influence.
158	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, about 10th June 1906.	Weekly.	3 0 0	1,200	C. V. Ramachari, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years; District Court Pleader; antecedents good.	C. V. Narasimha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years; landholder; antecedents good.	Editor is the publisher. 5th March 1909.	Editor is the printer. 5th March 1909.	Deals with political, industrial and agricultural subjects; also contains local and legal news; tone vehement at times; has some local influence. NOTE.—Converted into a weekly from March 1911.
159	Kolar Gold Fields News.	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	A. Cornelius, 1899	Do.	For subscribers who pay in advance 12 0 0; for others 15 0 0	400	A. Cornelius, Eurasian, 60 years; member of the Mysore and Coorg Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association; owns some lands and houses in Whitefield; earns about Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 a month; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 1899.	Proprietor is the printer. 1899.	Deals with mining topics, general and local news; tone and influence fair.
D 160	Krishhikalanidhi.	Canarese.	Published at Kengeri, Bangalore taluk, but printed at the Irish Press, Siddicotta, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	K. S. Krishna Aiyar, 27th April 1910.	Monthly.	1 4 0	450	R. N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 20 years; owns a house and some landed property in Magadi and Bangalore taluks; antecedents good.	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publisher. About June 1910.	K. S. Krishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years; owns a clothshop in Chickpett; is the proprietor of the press; antecedents good. April 1911.	Agricultural and industrial journal; tone unobjectionable and has a healthy influence. NOTE.—Discontinued from the 28th April 1911, the date of the last issue of the journal.

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161	Krishikkaran ..	Malayalam	Kerala Sobhini Press in Choolaparamba in Ottapalam, Malabar district.	K. C. Kunhunni Ezuthachchan, 27th October 1909.	Do.	2 0 0	150	K. C. Kunhunni Ezuthachchan, Hindu, 43 years; an agriculturist and a respectable resident.	Proprietor is the editor.	K. C. Govindan Ezuthachchan, Hindu, 23 years; brother of the editor; a man of good character. 27th October 1909.	Publisher is the printer 27th October 1909.	An agricultural journal; tone good; has no influence.
162	Kudumba Priya Vadini *or* The Family Friend.	Do.	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	....	Do.	0 3 4	750	Christian Literature Society.	Rev. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Indian Christian, 42 years; belongs to a rich family; antecedents good.	John Chandy, Syrian Christian, 62 years; was a schoolmaster in the Ernakulam College, belongs to a respectable family; antecedents good.	Publisher is the printer.	Religious and social; tone unobjectionable.
163	La Gerbe du Maduré.	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Brother Joseph, 28th April 1910.	Do.	Free ..	260	Rev. G. I. Gross, S.J., German, 41 years, procurator and minister, St. Joseph's Cathedral; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 13th June 1910.	Brother Joseph, Vellala Christian, 57 years, Superintendent of the press; belongs to the brotherhood of the St. Joseph's Mission; antecedents good. 13th June 1910.	Contains news regarding Catholic missionaries only; tone not-objectionable.
164	Lakshmi Bhai ..	Malayalam.	Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	....	Do.	2 0 0	1,000	Veilakal Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 35 years; a Malayalam scholar; worth about Rs. 5,000; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher.	G. Kakku, Syrian Christian, 57 years; a man of ordinary means; antecedents good.	Deals with literary and social questions intended specially for women; tone unobjectionable; has some influence.
165	Lakshmi Vilasam.	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Palathingal Poramba in Kottakkal desam, Malabar district.	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan 3rd October 1905.	Do.	3 0 0	228	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 43 years; diplomate in commerce; a member of the Zamorin family; antecedents good.	Do.	P. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 24 years; dependent of the proprietor; antecedents good. 12th October 1907.	Publisher is the printer. 12th October 1907.	Treats of industrial and agricultural subjects; tone healthy.
166	La Mission de Mangalore.	Italian.	Kodialbail Press, Coelho Street, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Revd. M. Lunazzi, S.J., 20th March 1911.	Quarterly.	Free ..	730	Rev. M. Lunazzi, S.J., European, 45 years; good.	Rev. E. Frachetti, S.J., European, 57 years; antecedents good.	J. M. Suares, Roman Catholic, 45 years; antecedents good 6th July 1903	Publisher is the printer. 6th July 1903.	A religious journal; tone unobjectionable
D 167	Law Patrika ..	Telugu.	Manorama Press, 5th Ward, Rajahmundry, Godavari district.	Chilakamurti Lakshaminarasimham, 12th February 1908.	Monthly.	2 6 0	800	C. Venkatanarasimha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years; landholder; proprietor of the Vivekavardhini Press; antecedents good.	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publisher. 15th July 1910.	Satyavolu Appa Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years; landholder; antecedents good. 15th July 1910.	Contained Telugu translation of law reports; tone moderate; it cannot be said to have exercised any influence over the public. NOTE.—Discontinued during the quarter ending 30th June 1911.

Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Publisher.	Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
168	Law Record ..	English.	Published at Mylapore but printed at the Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	G. C. Nataraja Mudaliyar. 8th March 1910.	Monthly.	RS. A. P. 6 0 0	500	N. B. K. Tatachariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years; High Court Vakil; has property worth Rs. 30,000 in Kumbakonam taluk, Tanjore district; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 3rd November 1911.	G. C. Nataraja Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years; owns landed property worth Rs. 20,000; belongs to a respectable family; nothing is known against his general character. 3rd November 1911.	A legal journal read chiefly by legal practitioners. Tone unobjectionable.
169	Lawyer	Tamil.	Dowden & Co.'s Peerless Press, No. 21, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	T. M. Kulandaivelu Mudaliyar and C. Ranganatham Nayudu.	Do.	5 0 0	1,000	M. A. Lokanathan, Hindu, Vellala, 38 years; owns lands and houses worth Rs. 40,000 at Mannargudi, Tanjore district; Manager of the Star of India Press and publisher of some Tamil books; was for sometime a clerk in the Divisional office, Periyar Project works, and lastly a vakil at Tanjore.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher. 14th March 1911.	M. Kulandaivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years; has laid out a capital of Rs. 4,000 in the press; Dubash, Charles Parson & Co., getting a monthly income of Rs. 100; gets a monthly income of Rs. 100 from the sale of books published in the press; was employed as a broker in the Indian Trading Company. 14th March 1911.	Contains translations of Bills and Acts, reports decided cases and comments on the judicial administration; tone mild.
D 170	Le Pionnier ..	French.	Imprimerie Le Pionnier, Pondicherry.	Ponnu Kanakasabhai.	Weekly.	3 0 0	300	Ponnu Kanakasabhai, Hindu, Vellala, about 41 years; a bookseller; antecedents good.	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publisher.	Arokiaswami, Indian Christian, 56 years; a printer by trade; antecedents good.	Dealt with local politics. Tone moderate. NOTE.—Appeared very irregularly during the first quarter of 1911 and ceased altogether at the end of March 1911.
171	LeProgrés ..	Do.	Do.	Louis Rajendram.	Do.	4 0 0	200	Louis Rajendram, Indian Christian, 57 years; is a pleader and Notare publique; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher.	L'Or, Indian Christian, 40 years; a printer by trade; antecedents good.	Publishes general news and political matters.

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D 172	Le Soleil	Tamil and French.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal.	....	Bi-monthly.	2 0 0	250	Sûsainatha Udaiyar, Indian Christian, about 34 years; formerly a schoolmaster; not a man of position; antecedents good.	Proprietor was the editor.	G. Manikka Chetti, Hindu, Chetti; 39 years; a man of no status; formerly teacher in the Mission school; antecedents good.	Thethara-swami, Indian Christian, 27 years; has no status; antecedents good	Discussed entirely local French politics. Tone moderate. NOTE.—After four months' disappearance, the paper started again in January 1911 but ceased again about the end of March 1911.
173	Light of Truth or the Siddhanta Dipika and the Agamic Review.	English with Sanskrit and Tamil quotations.	Meykandan Press, No. 4/20, Maddox Street, Chulai, Madras.	J. N. Ramanathan, 5th May 1911.	Monthly.	4 0 0	500	J. N. Ramanathan, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years; proprietor of the Meykandan Press; belongs to a respectable family; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 16th June 1911.	Proprietor is the printer. 16th June 1911.	A journal devoted to the study of Hindu philosophy and mysticism, prognostic, astronomy and Indo-Dravidian culture; tone unobjectionable; has little or no influence.
174	Liva-ul-Islam ..	Tamil.	Muhammadiya Press, No. 121, Mannadi Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Moulvi Haji Sheik Miran Mohidin, 6th July 1910.	Weekly.	4 0 0	650	Moulvi Haji Sheik Miran Mohidin, Muhammadan, 35 years; Arabic teacher; antecedents good.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher. 6th July 1910	Proprietor is the printer. 6th July 1910	Deals with local, religious and general news; has some influence among the Tamil-reading Muhammadans. Tone unobjectionable.
D 175	Lokanukulan ..	Do.	Aryan Press, No. 3, Chakrapaniswami Temple South gate, Kumbakónam, Tanjore district.	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, 15th Aug. 1905.	Do.	2 0 0	100	C. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years; owns a printing press worth Rupees 3,500 and a house worth about Rs. 1,500; character good.	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publisher 17th July 1909.	Proprietor was the printer. 17th July 1909.	Dealt with (Hindu) religious, social and moral subjects and current topics; tone unobjectionable; had not much influence. NOTE.—(1) The figure 1,000 shown as circulation during 1910 was a mistake for 100. (2) Ceased to be published since the 21th July 1911.
N 176	Lokopakari ..	Do.	Satchitananda Press, No. 18, Swami Chetti Street, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	K. Vadivelu Chettiyar, 13th March 1909.	Do.	3 4 0 Inland, 5 0 0 Foreign.	480	K. Vadivelu Chettiyar, Hindu, Vaisya, 49 years, Tamil Pandit, Hindu Theological High School, Madras, on a salary of Rs. 20 *per mensem*; owner of the press worth Rs. 2,500 and a house in Komaleswaranpettah worth Rs. 3,000; editor of Vedanta books such as Kural, Kaivalyam, etc.; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher 23rd November 1910.	Proprietor is the printer, 23rd November 1910.	Deals with religious, social and scientific subjects and occasionally of politics; tone moderate; has some influence. NOTE.—Revived from the 2nd January 1911.
N 177	Madar Bodhini ..	Do.	Christian Literature Society's Press, Memorial Hall compound, Madras.	Charles Street, 9th December 1908.	Monthly.	0 6 0	2,000	Christian Literature Society, Madras.	Miss English, M.A., European, missionary, Erode.	Joseph Passmore, European, 47 years; English Secretary of the Christian Literature Society for India; antecedents good. 25th July 1911.	Publisher is the printer. 25th July 1911.	A journal intended for Tamil reading women containing the histories of great men and notes on sanitation, temperance, etc. Has some influence in Tamil districts; tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Started on the 1st November 1911.

Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and, in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. — Publisher.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. — Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
178	Madar Manoranjani *or* the Zenana Magazine.	Tamil..	Published at Dhanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, but printed at the Ripon Press, No 87, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	S. Sivasankara Chetti, 18th July 1911.	Monthly.	RS. A. P. 2 8 0 for thick paper and 2 0 0 for thin paper.	350	C. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years, Headmaster, Wesleyan Mission Primary School, Triplicane; draws a salary of Rs. 27-8-0 per mensem; nothing is known against his general character.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher 1st August 1911.	S. Sivasankara Chetti, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Beri Chetti, 34 years, is the owner of the press worth Rs. 10,000; owns a house worth Rs. 9,000; nothing is known against his general character. 1st August 1911.	A journal intended for the improvement of Hindu women; has some influence among Hindu women of some education Tone unobjectionable.
179	Madar Mitri *or* Women's Friend.	Do.	Methodist Episcopal Publishing House, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Rev. A. E. Ogg, 27th October 1892.	Do.	0 2 0	700	Rev. A. E. Ogg, American, 39 years; was a clergyman at Gaithorsburg, Mailand, U.S.A.; Agent, Methodist Episcopal Publishing House; not known to be hostile to Government nor is anything known against his general character.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Proprietor is the printer.	Intended for the benefit of women; deals with morals and religion; has some influence among Tamil-reading Hindu women. Tone unobjectionable.
D 180	Madhu Vilakku Dutan *or* Madras Temperance Herald.	Tamil and English.	Published at No. 141, Evening Bazaar Road, Georgetown, but printed at Waverly Press, No. 14, Singana Naicken Street, Georgetown, Madras.	K. D. Muthiah, 13th September 1911.	Do.	1 8 0	50	T. Manuel Pillai, Indian Christian, 46 years; dealer in aluminium vessels; owns a house near St. George's Cathedral worth Rs. 500; nothing is known against his general character.	T. A. Sundaram, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 40 years, Headmaster, Wesleyan Mission Girls' School Royapettah; nothing is known against his general character; and L. T. Stephen, Indian Christian, 39 years, Evangelist, London Mission, Madras; nothing is known against his general character.	Proprietor was the publisher. 6th July 1910.	K. D. Muthiah, Indian Christian, 31 years; proprietor of the press worth Rs. 4,000; nothing bad in his antecedents 6th July 1911.	Advocated the cause of temperance; published articles on the evils of drunkenness; tone mild. NOTE.—Discontinued after the issue for December 1910.
181	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	H. H. Bicknell, 19th July 1901.	Do.	1 8 0	332	Rev Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 82 years; Secretary, S.P.C.K. Press; respectable.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Proprietor is the printer.	Contains religious and general news; harmless in character. Tone unobjectionable.

D 182	Madras Gurger.	English and Gujarati.	Gurger Press, No. 7, Perumal Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras.	L. Rangil Doss, 23rd March 1910.	Weekly.	..	250	L. Rangil Doss, Hindu, Guzerati, 31 years; formerly Gujarati Interpreter in Deputy Collector's office; owns a house and is living on the income of the press; antecedents good.	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publisher. 23rd March 1910.	Proprietor was the printer. 23rd March 1910.	A journal intended solely for Gujaratis in Madras; was not in existence sufficiently long to exert a influence. NOTE.—Discontinued after its issue dated the 7th January 1911.
183	Madras Law Journal.	English.	Published at the Law Journal office, Mylapore, but printed at the Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringers' Street, Madras.	V. Ranganatham Chetti, 8th Aug. 1905.	Bi-monthly.	12 0 0	1,500	P. R. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years; High Court Vakil, Madras; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	S. Srinivasa Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years; High Court Vakil, Madras; respectable. 14th February 1908.	V. Ranganatham Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya, 32 years; owner of the press; respectable. 14th February 1908.	Has some influence among legal practitioners.
184	Madras Law Times.	Do.	Kapalee Press, No. 305, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	P. Velu Chetti ..	Weekly.	12 0 0	1,000	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years; Barrister-at-Law; owns moveable property; (2) M. Devadass, Indian Christian, 43 years, Barrister-at-Law; formerly High Court Vakil, Tinnevelly; and (3) C. Madhavan Nair, Hindu, Nayar, 31 years, Barrister-at-Law.	Proprietors are the editors.	T. Prakasam—*vide* No. 1 in column 9. 10th July 1911.	G. V. Sambandam Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya, 30 years; owns property worth Rs. 50,000; managing partner of S. Murti & Co. 10th July 1911.	Contains reports of civil and criminal cases decided by the various Law Courts. NOTE.—Increase in circulation is due to the change in the editorial and managing staff.
185	Madras Mail ..	Do.	Madras Mail Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	A. E. Lawson, C.I.E., 5th December 1892.	Daily .. Tri-weekly. Weekly.	44 0 0 / 30 0 0 / 16 0 0	5,012	Sir Charles Lawson and Mr. Cornish, Europeans, both residing in England; antecedents good.	Arthur F. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 48 years, son of Sir Charles E. Lawson, one of the proprietors of the paper; was formerly sub-editor of the paper; antecedents good.	H. C. Anderson, Eurasian, 44 years; gets a pay of Rs. 225 a month; antecedents good. 24th March 1905.	Publisher is the printer. 24th March 1905.	Deals with political and social subjects; tone mild. Influence good. NOTE.—Increase in circulation is due to the paper containing news of the Coronation Durbar.
186	Madras Standard	Do.	Madras Standard Printing Works, No. 107, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.	K. Prabhakara Thampan, 17th September 1907.	Daily ..	15 0 0	2,000	K. Prabhakara Thampan, Hindu, Samantan, 34 years; has passed the Matriculation examination; owns lands worth Rs. 50,000 in Malabar; antecedents good.	A. Ramasesha Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 37 years; gets a salary of Rs. 120 per mensem.	S. Sambanda Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years; foreman of the *Madras Standard* Printing Works; draws a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem; owns no other property. 30th November 1908.	Publisher is the printer. 30th November 1908.	Deals with social and political questions of nationalistic tendency, mostly read by students. Tone moderate.

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Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. — Publisher.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. — Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						RS. A. P.						
187	Madras Times ..	English	Madras Times Press, No. 159-A, Mount Road, Madras.	Norman Henry Buckle, 30th March 1909.	Daily .. Tri-weekly.	19 0 0 12 0 0	1,870 250	The *Madras Times* Printing and Publishing Company (Limited), Madras. Proprietor—Zamindar of Sivagiri.	W. F. Grahame, Esq., I.C.S. (Retired), European, 59 years.	Norman Henry Buckle, European, 27 years; formerly advertisement canvasser for the *Burton Daily Mail*; antecedents good. 30th March 1909.	Publisher is the printer. 30th March 1909.	Deals with general subjects, social and political. Is now moderate in tone. Influence good.
188	Madras Weekly Notes.	Do.	Published at No. 1, East Chitrakulam Street, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, No. 100, Mount Road, Madras.	G. C. Nataraja Mudaliyar, 8th March 1910.	Weekly.	10 0 0	1,500	N. R. K. Tatachariyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 31 years; High Court Vakil; has property worth about Rs. 30,000 in Kumbakónam taluk, Tanjore district; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 11th March 1910.	G. C. Nataraja Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years; owns landed property worth Rs. 20,000; belongs to a respectable family; nothing is known against his general character. 11th March 1910.	A weekly journal reporting important cases decided by the High Court of Madras. NOTE.—Increase due to the popularity of the journal among legal practitioners.
189	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district, but printed at Dowden & Co.'s Peerless Press, No. 21, Sunkuraman Street, Georgetown, Madras.	M. Kulandaivelu Mudaliyar and C. Ranganatham Nayudu.	Quarterly.	Free ..	200	Miss A. M. Naish, B.A., European, 37 years; missionary of the C.M.S. and Acting Principal, Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 24th February 1911.	Messrs. Dowden & Co., the proprietors of which are M. Kulandaivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 33 years; Dubash of Messrs. Charles H. Parsons & Co.; is in good circumstances; and C. Ranganatham Nayudu, Hindu, Adivelama, 32 years; Manager of the firm of Branson & Branson, Solicitors; has landed property worth about Rs. 6,000; nothing is known against their general character. 26th April 1909.	Discusses religious topics; tone harmless; has some influence in missionary circles.
190	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Rev. H. Gulliford, 26th February 1909.	Do.	0 6 0	800	T. Denham, European, 56 years; Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 1st September 1910.	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 59 years; Wesleyan Missionary; antecedents good. 1st September 1910.	A literary magazine; tone good and influence healthy. NOTE.—Increase in circulation is due to better appreciation of the journal by the public and the students.

191	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	R. A. Dawson, 22nd October 1909.	Weekly.	3	0	0	600	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 51 years, owns a house worth Rs. 2,000; getting a monthly income of Rs. 50 by publications; a private Tamil pandit and editor of this journal for the last 23 years; antecedents good.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher. 15th November 1910.	Proprietor is the printer. 15th November 1910.	Contains comic and general news and occasionally discusses politics; tone mild; has influence only amongst the lower classes. NOTE.—Increase in circulation is due to the paper having published news regarding the Coronation Durbar.
192	Mahilāsakhi ..	Canarese.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Rev. H. Gulliford, 26th February 1909.	Monthly.	0	9	0	550	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 59 years, Wesleyan Missionary; antecedents good.	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 38 years; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the publisher. 26th February 1909.	Proprietor is the printer. 26th February 1909.	A ladies' magazine; tone and influence good. NOTE.—Increase in circulation is due to the better appreciation of the journal.
193	**Malabar Herald.**	English	Union Press, Petercellie Street, British Cochin, Malabar district.	M. Itoop, 15th July 1904.	Weekly.	4	0	0	677	Mampulliyil Itoop, Romo-Syrian Christian, 29 years; is a young man of respectable parentage.	E. W. Nigli, Eurasian, 48 years; was for some time editor of the *Catholic Union*; he is also a special correspondent of the *Madras Mail*; antecedents good.	Editor is the publisher. 23rd February 1905.	Editor is the printer. 23rd February 1905.	Deals chiefly with Travancore-Cochin administration; tone good; no influence.
194	**Malabari** ..	Malayalam.	Published at Tirúr in Ponnáni taluk, but printed at the West Coast Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut, Malabar district.	Sivaram Anantayya Gokaru, 22nd January 1909.	Do.	4	0	0	..	K. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 28 years; belongs to a rich and respectable family; antecedents not satisfactory.	V. C. Balakrishna Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, 26 years; resident of Oorgam amsam, Ernad taluk; antecedents good.	Editor was the publisher. 21st August 1909.	K. Kumaran, Hindu, Tiyan, 22 years; compositor, West Coast Press, Calicut; antecedents good. 21st August 1909.	Treated of political, social and general matters; tone good; possessed no great influence. NOTE.—Ceased publication since 15th May 1911.
195	Malabar Islam ..	Do.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	....	Do.	3	0	0	1,150	P. W. Muhammad, Muhammadan, 36 years; is worth Rs. 1,500; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Proprietor is the printer.	Devotes itself to matters connected with social and mercantile questions of the Muhammadan community; tone and influence good. NOTE.—The increase in circulation is due to the interest taken by the Muhammadans in supporting their only organ.

Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. — Publisher.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. — Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						RS. A. P.						
196	Malankara Idavaka Patrika *or* the Malabar News.	Malayalam.	Mar Thoma Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	....	Monthly.	1 8 0	1,000	Jacobite Syrian Christian Association.	E. M. Philip, Syrian Christian, 53 years; Secretary to the Most Rev. Mar Dionysius; belongs to a respectable family; antecedents good.	T. G. Kochuman, Syrian Christian, 40 years; was a compositor; antecedents good.	Publisher is the printer.	Religious. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Temporarily suspended from the 14th May 1911 owing to some dissensions in the Syrian community.
197	Malankara Sabha Taraka.	Do.	V. G. Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	....	Do.	2 0 0	1,600	Mar Thoma Syrian Church.	K. N. Daniel, Syrian Christian, about 35 years; was an honorary religious preacher; antecedents good.	K. V. Verghese, Syrian Christian, about 29 years; status ordinary; antecedents good.	Do.	Religious. Tone unobjectionable.
198	Malankara Suriyani Suviseshakan, *also called* Syrian Evangelist.	Do.	Mar Thoma Press, Kōttayam, Travancore State.	....	Do.	1 0 0	1,100	Rev. Father E. Zacharia, Cathenar, Syrian Christian, 38 years; belongs to a respectable family; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	T. G. Kochuman, Syrian Christian, 40 years; was a compositor; antecedents good.	Do.	Religious. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Temporarily suspended from the 14th May 1911 owing to some dissensions in the Syrian community.
199	Malayala Manórama.	Malayalam and English.	Malayala Manorama Press, Kōttayam, Travancore State.	....	Bi-weekly	6 0 0 in advance; 7 0 0 in arrears.	3,200	The Malayala Manorama Company (Limited).	K. M. Mathula Mapilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 41 years; belongs to a rich family; antecedents good.	K. C. Philip, Syrian Christian, 28 years; belongs to a rich family; antecedents good.	V. Cheriyan, Syrian Christian, 52 years; was a printer at the C.M.S. Press, Kottayam; antecedents good.	Deals chiefly with Travancore and Cochin politics; moderate in tone; liberal in political and social matters. NOTE.—The increase in circulation is said to be due to the Delhi Durbar and the Commission appointed by the Durbar to enquire into the customary law of inheritance and succession of the Indian Christians.
200	Malayala Mitram with Jnananikshepam (Treasury of Knowledge).	Malayalam.	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	....	Monthly.	0 8 0	450	Church Missionary Society	Revd. T. K. Benjamin, B.A., Indian Christian, 42 years; belongs to a rich family; antecedents good.	John Chandy, Syrian Christian, 62 years; was a schoolmaster in the Ernakulam College; belongs to a respectable family; antecedents good.	Publisher is the printer.	Religious. Tone unobjectionable.

201	Malayali ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manamohan Press, Tangasseri, Anjengo district.	E. V. Raman Unnithan, 18th October 1894.	Bi-weekly.	5 0 0	895	E V. Raman Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years; the Senior Anandirewan of the Ammachi Tarwad in Quilon, owning property worth Rs. 20,000; the press worth about Rs. 15,000 is his private property; appears to have much influence in Travancore; antecedents good.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years; son of Parameswaran Pillai of Neyatinkarai, late record-keeper of the Travancore High Court; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the publisher. 1st August 1911.	Proprietor is the printer. 1st August 1911.	Treats of social and political matters; a well-circulated paper of moderate tone. NOTE.—(1) The paper was made a daily during December 1911 on account of the Royal visit. (2) Names of subscribers whose subscription was in arrears over three years, have been struck off. Hence decrease in circulation.
N 202	Manavaseva ..	Telugu.	Brown Industrial Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry, Godávari district.	Revd. C. F. Kuder, 1880.	Monthly.	3 0 0	600	Revd. C. F. Kuder, European, 48 years; missionary; character and antecedents good.	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Komati, 31 years; and K. Srimannarayana, Hindu, Telaga, 37 years; getting fair income; antecedents good.	Satyavolu Appa Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years; landholder; antecedents good. 11th October 1910.	Proprietor is the printer. 9th June 1911.	Deals with social, industrial, religious and educational subjects; tone moderate; has some healthy influence. NOTE.—Started on the 8th March 1911.
203	Mangalodayam ..	Malayalam and Sanskrit.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	....	Do.	2 8 0	600	The Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichúr, consisting of rich Nambudri Brahmans of good antecedents.	P. S. Anantanarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years; a Sanskrit scholar worth about Rs. 1,000; antecedents good.	Proprietors are the publishers.	M. P. Lonappan, Syrian Christian, 27 years; a man of ordinary means worth about Rs. 1,000; antecedents good.	Deals with articles on various subjects except politics; tone quite unobjectionable; has some influence.
204	Mangalore College Magazine.	English.	Kodialbail Press, Coelho Street, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Revd. M. Lunazzi, S.J., 20th March 1911.	Quarterly.	1 0 0	685	Revd. Father Denis Fernandez, S.J., Indian Christian, 45 years; Roman Catholic priest; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	J. M. Suares, Roman Catholic, 45 years; antecedents good. 16th December 1911.	Publisher is the printer. 16th December 1911.	A religious and educational journal; tone loyal; does not possess any great influence. NOTE.—(1) The journal was not published in the second quarter of 1911. (2) This was called the *Mangalore Magazine* in 1910—*vide* No. 211 in the statement for 1910.
205	Manju Bhashini.	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Sannidhi Street, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	P. B. Anantachari, 16th May 1900.	Weekly.	2 0 0	150	P. B. Anantachari, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; said to be worth about a lakh of rupees; antecedents good.	C. P. A. Rangachari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years; possesses property worth Rs. 1,500; antecedents good.	Vishar Srinivasa Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years (said to be absent). 2nd October 1906; and P. B. Anantachari—*vide* column 9. 20th July 1905.	Publishers are the printers. 20th July 1905 and 2nd October 1906.	Contains articles relating to Shastric principles; tone not objectionable. Influence healthy.

Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. — Publisher.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. — Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
206	**Manorama** ..	Malayalam.	Empress Victoria Press, Robinson Road, Calicut, Malabar district.	K. Kesava Menon, 25th November 1910.	Weekly.	RS. A. P. 4 8 0	850	P. Kunhi Krishna Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 53 years; land-owner and journalist; antecedents satisfactory.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 15th October 1908.	Maliyakal David, Indian Christian, 54 years, foreman, Empress Victoria Press, Calicut; antecedents good. 29th July 1911.	Takes much interest in Malabar land questions. Circulation chiefly among landed gentry with whom its influence is apparently on the increase judging by its increased circulation. Tone satisfactory on the whole.
07	Manoranjani ..	Telugu.	Manoranjani Press, Main Road, Cocanada, Godavari district.	G. Venkanna Bros., 19th March 1908.	Monthly.	2 0 0	500	G. Venkanna Bros., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years; owns house and lands at Manepalli and a house at Cocanada; antecedents good.	S. L. Narayana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years; owns lands in Tanuku taluk; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the publisher. 26th October 1910.	Proprietor is the printer. 26th October 1910.	Deals with social, literary and religious subjects; tone moderate; influence healthy.
𝐍 208	Margadarsi ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Varma Press, Vazhapalli, Velianad, Chengannasseri, Travancore State.	....	Once in two months.	0 12 0	1,000	P. K. Thomas, Christian, 24 years; son of a rich ryot; antecedents good.	Rev. Father P. J. John, Christian, about 26 years; Vicar of the Jacobite Church, Velianad; antecedents good.	K. M. Joseph, Christian, about 31 years; merchant, Kottayam; antecedents good.	Publisher is the printer.	Note.—Started on the 5th November 1910.
𝐍 209	Messenger for the Young.	Tamil.	Alexandra Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	....	Monthly.	0 4 0	500	Rev. S. Vedamani, Indian Christian, about 57 years; has been a pastor for several years; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher	M. D. Daniel, B.A., Indian Christian, about 47 years; formerly editor of the *Travancore Times*; antecedents good.	Note.—Started on the 1st October 1911.
210	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	....	Do.	1 3 0	400	Rev. Brother Leo, European, 40 years; missionary; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	C. M. Gervasis, Indian Christian, 26 years; a man of ordinary means; good antecedents.	K. A. Ouseph, Indian Christian, 31 years; worth about Rs. 2,000; antecedents good.	Religious; tone moderate; influence confined to Christians.

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211	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Tamil.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Brother Joseph, 28th April 1910.	Do.	0 6 0	3,800	Brother Joseph, S.J., Christian, 57 years; Superintendent of the Press; belongs to the brotherhood of the St. Joseph's Mission; antecedents good.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher. 28th April 1910.	Proprietor is the printer. 28th April 1910.	A purely religious journal devoted to the advancement of Christianity; tone unobjectionable.
212	Messenger of Truth.	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	H. H. Bicknell, 19th July 1901.	Do.	0 1 0	5,400	The Madras Religious Tract and Book Society.	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian; clerk in Holy Orders, C.S.M. Missionary, Bezwada; formerly headmaster, Mission High school; nothing is known against his general character.	Joseph Passmore, European, 47 years; English Secretary of the Christian Literature Society for India; antecedents good. 25th July 1911.	Revd. Canon D. Sell, D.D., Englishman, 81 years; Secretary, S.P.C.K. Press; antecedents good. 25th July 1911.	Contains articles advocating the cause of Christianity with occasional notes and news. Tone unobjectionable.
N 213	Methodist Visitor.	English.	Methodist Episcopal Publishing House, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Revd. A. E. Ogg, 27th October 1892.	Do.	1 0 0	500	Methodist Episcopal Church, Madras.	Rev C. B. Hill, American, 41 years; Bombay Missionary.	Rev. A. E. Ogg, American, 39 years; was a clergyman at Gaithersburg, Mailand, U.S.A.; Agent, Methodist Episcopal Publishing House; nothing is known against his general character. 12th July 1911.	Publisher is the printer.	A purely religious journal; has some influence. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Started on the 26th July 1911.
214	Millennial Light.	Telugu.	K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	K. Narasimhiah, 19th December 1899.	Do.	0 8 0	750	D. Tiruvengadam, Indian Christian, 56 years; owns two houses in Mysore; Manager of Messrs. Shrieves & Co., Mysore; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 5th April 1909.	K. Narasimhiah, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years; owns a printing press and a shop in Mysore; antecedents good. 12th April 1909.	A religious magazine; tone moderate; has some influence.
215	Missionary Intelligence.	Malayalam.	C.M.S. Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	..	Once in two months.	2 chakrams equivalent to one anna.	1,000	Church Missionary Society.	Rev. E. V. John, Syrian Christian, 60 years; clergyman; belongs to a respectable family; antecedents good.	C. V. Mathew, Syrian Christian, 41 years; belongs to a rich family; antecedents good.	Publisher is the printer.	Religious. Tone unobjectionable.

Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Publisher.	Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
N 216	**Modern World.**	English.	Published at No. 1, McLean Street, but printed at the Kanara Press, No. 33, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	K. Aiyanna Hebbar, 22nd Dec. 1910.	Monthly.	RS. A. P. 4 0 0	1,000	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years; owns an estate of about 19 acres of land in Kumbakonam taluk; was a correspondent to the newspapers; nothing is known against his general character.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 13th Sept. 1911.	K. Aiyanna Hebbar, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years; owner of the press, worth Rs. 10,000; nothing is known against his general character. 2nd Nov 1911.	Contains general, literary and political news; deals also with science and philosophy; tone unobjectionable; has some influence. NOTE.—Started in August 1911.
217	Monthly Review.	Do.	Sundara Press, Puthenchantha, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	..	Do.	5 0 0	500	P. S. Nataraj, Hindu, Vellala, 22 years; landlord; was the manager of the Sundara Vilasam school; antecedents good.	K. N. Sivarajan, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 39 years; landlord; was editor of the *Malabar Mail*; antecedents good.	M. E. Aiyaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years; previously a vaccinator; antecedents good.	Publisher is the printer.	Treats generally of literary and social subjects; tone moderate. NOTE.—The *Malabar Quarterly Review*, No. 104 in the statement for 1910, has been converted into a monthly journal under the present name from the 28th December 1911.
218	Monthly Witness	English and Tamil.	Methodist Episcopal Publishing House, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Rev. A. E. Ogg, 27th Oct. 1892.	Do.	0 6 0	300	The Wesleyan Mission, Madras; Rev. J. Cooling, Chairman of the Mission.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 18th November 1910.	Rev. A. E. Ogg, American, 39 years; was a clergyman at Gaithorsburg, Mailand, U.S.A.; Agent, Methodist Episcopal Publishing House; nothing is known against his general character. 18th Nov. 1910.	Deals with methodist principles of Christianity. Tone unobjectionable.

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219	Morning Star ..	English.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Brother Joseph, 28th April 1910.	Six times a year.	1	0	0	1,200	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 46 years; Parish priest, St. Joseph's College Church; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 28th April 1910.	Brother Joseph, S.J., Christian, 57 years; Superintendent of the Press; belongs to the brotherhood of the St. Joseph's Mission; antecedents good. 28th April 1910.	A religious journal with college news for the present as well as the past Catholic pupils of the college imparting instruction in the Catholic faith; tone not objectionable.
220	**Muhammadan.**	Do.	Muhammadan Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, March 1909.	Bi-weekly.	12	0	0	600	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 24 years; is the son of the late Muhammad Azim-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Inspector of Police, Tinnevelly; has a small share in the press at which the paper is printed and the premises at which the press is located; antecedents good.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Proprietor is the printer.	Advocates the cause of the Muhammadan community; tone mild; has some influence amongst Muhammadans.
N 221	Muhammadiya Darpanam.	Malayalam.	Sarasvati Prakasam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	..	Monthly.	1	0	0	1,000	P. K. Moosakutty, Muhammadan, about 37 years; Manager of the Steam Launch Company for six years; antecedents good.	Do.	Do.	Do.	A Muhammadan organ; tone moderate. NOTE.—Started in December 1910, but the first issue was actually published on the 28th January 1911.
222	**Muhammadiya Mitran.**	Tamil.	Muhammadiya Press, No. 202, Marakkadai Street, Vaniyambadi, North Arcot district.	Abdul Quadir Sahib, five years ago.	Weekly.	3	0	0	400	M. Muhammad Abdul Quadir Sahib, Muhammadan, 32 years; cloth merchant; antecedents good.	Do.	Do. Declaration filed five years ago.	Do.	The paper confines itself to the affairs interesting the Muhammadans and the traders; deals with politics occasionally; tone of the paper is good.
223	**Mukhbir-i-Dakhan.**	Urdu.	Hyderi Press, No. 2/34, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, 1875.	Do.	6	0	0	800	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Quadir Sahib, Muhammadans, Sunni, 44 years; son of pensioned Judge, Saiyid Ahmad Abdulla, of the Nizam's State; is in good circumstances; antecedents good.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Do.	Deals with the politics of His Highness the Nizam's Government and general news. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Increase in circulation is due to the paper publishing news regarding the Turko-Itallian war and the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867.		General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
										Publisher.	Printer.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
N 224	Mulaksnadu Mandali.	English.	Published at the Suryalaya, Tondiarpet, but printed at the Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	S. J. Chouriappa, 6th November 1905.	Monthly.	RS. A. P. 1 0 0	100	B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., M.R.A.S., Hindu Brahman of the Mysore Province, 58 years; a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; owns lands and a house at Bangalore worth about Rs. 10,000; lives on the income derived by publishing the *Astrological Magazine* and several other books; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher 21st April 1911.	Rev. S. J. Chouriappa, Indian Christian, 62 years; owner of the press worth Rs. 10,000; nothing is known against his general character. 21st April 1911.	The journal is devoted to the interests of the Mulakanadu community. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Started in the first week of April 1911.
N 225	Muqannin-i-Deccan.	Urdu.	Muqannin-i-Deccan Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad State.	....	Do.	12 0 0	250	Sagir Begam Sahiba, 20 years, of good character; under the management of Maulavi Abdul Majid Sahib, Mudammadan, 43 years; Assistant Registrar, High Court; good character.	Maulvi Abdul Majid Sahib —*vide* column 9.	Editor is the publisher.	....	Publishes judicial circulars and decisions of Courts. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Revived in January 1911.
226	Mushir i Deccan.	Do.	Deccan Panch Press, Gruji's Garden, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad State.	....	Daily ..	12 0 0	1,000	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; trader; good character.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher.	....	Deals with the politics of His Highness the Nizam's Government and publishes general topics. Tone unobjectionable.
227	Mysore Star ..	Canarese.	Star Press, Mysore City.	Y. Virupakshayya, 3rd January 1903.	Weekly.	1 0 0	2,000	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Veerashaiva, 38 years; owns a house in Mysore and some lands in Chennapatna taluk; antecedents good.	Y. Virupakshayya—*vide* column 9, and N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Veerashaiva, 38 years; owns a house in Mysore; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the publisher. 3rd January 1903.	Proprietor is the printer. 3rd January 1903.	An ordinary newspaper treating chiefly of the Saiva religion; tone unobjectionable; has some influence.
228	Mysore Times ..	English.	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Siddicutta, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	K. S. Krishna Aiyar, 27th April 1910.	Do.	Town 4 0 0; Mufussal 4 12 0	100; 250	S. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 64 years; is an Advocate of the Chief Court of Mysore; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 27th April 1910.	K. S. Krishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years; owns a cloth shop in Chickpett and is the proprietor of the press; antecedents good. 27th April 1910.	Contains local and general news; tone unobjectionable; has some influence.

229	Nagai Nilalochani.	Tamil.	Nilalóchani Press, No. 9, Eda Street, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	G. Sadasivam Pillai, 9th November 1894.	Do.	3 0 0 for India; 5 0 0 outside India.	250	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 51 years; Tamil pandit in the National High School at Negapatam on Rs. 35 per mensem and has property worth Rs. 2,000; antecedents not bad.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 1st December 1890.	Proprietor is the printer. 1st December 1890.	Religious, social and political; tone mild; has practically no influence.
230	Nallasiriyan or Trained Teacher.	Do.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras.	Kanniah Nayudu, 18th April 1902.	Monthly.	1 0 0	800	C. Kumaraswami Nayudu & Sons; proprietor—C. Kanniah Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 29 years; is a book-seller and printer; nothing is known against his general character.	C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years; Tamil pandit, S.P.G. High school, Vepery; is a private tutor and the author of some of the primary school books; nothing is known against his general character.	Proprietor is the publisher. 12th July 1905.	Proprietor is the printer. 12th July 1905.	A purely educational journal containing hints for teaching children. Tone unobjectionable.
231	Nalliswara Vilasam.	Malayalam.	Kelappan Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut, Malabar district.	T. Sankunni, 4th June 1908.	Do.	2 0 0	320	Kallata Krishnan, Hindu, Tiyan, 23 years; student; antecedents good.	Kallata Kunhiraman, Hindu, Tiyan, 31 years; landholder; antecedents good.	Kozhikadu Veetil Bapu, Hindu, Tiyan, 62 years; pensioned Government compositor; antecedents good. 8th September 1910.	Publisher is the printer. 8th September 1910.	A religious journal started in honour of the Nalleswara temple by the Tiyas; tone moderate; patronised by the Tiyas.
N 232	Nammute Masika or Our Magazine.	Do.	Udaya Varma Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State.	....	Do.	0 8 0	600	A. V. George, B.A., Syrian Christian, about 36 years; belongs to a respectable family; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	V. Nilakanta Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, about 30 years; was the Adhikari of Targacherry; antecedents good.	Publisher is the printer.	NOTE.—Started on the 1st February 1911.
233	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English	Methodist Episcopal Publishing House, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Rev. A. E. Ogg, 27th October 1892.	Do.	0 8 0	1,600	The National Missionary Society for India.	K. T. Paul, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 37 years; Secretary National Missionary Society for India; antecedents good.	Editor is the publisher.	Rev. A. E. Ogg, American, 39 years; was a clergyman at Gaithorsburg, Mailand, U.S.A.; Agent, Methodist Publishing House; nothing is known against his general character. 18th November 1910.	A purely religious publication advocating the evangelization of India by Indian Missionaries; tone is inoffensive.

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Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation	Name, race, age (and in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Publisher.	Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
234	Nazzarani Dipike	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	....	Weekly..	4 0 0	650	Very Rev. Father Aloysius, T.O.C.D., Syrian Christian, 47 years; Prior, St. Joseph's Monastery; from boyhood a Catholic Prior; antecedents good.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 35 years; was formerly a division cutcherry clerk, then a schoolmaster and is now a criminal vakil; antecedents good.	A. P. Mani, Syrian Christian, 61 years; has property worth Rs. 3,000; antecedents good.	Publisher is the printer.	An organ of the Syro-Roman Christians; a political, social and religious paper; tone moderate.
N 235	New Monthly..	English	Waverly Press, No. 14, Singana Naicken Street, Georgetown, Madras.	K. D. Muthiah, 13th September 1911.	Monthly.	4 0 0	500	K. D. Muthiah, Indian Christian, 31 years; proprietor of the press worth Rs. 4,000; nothing bad in his antecedents.	Dr. S. Jesudoss, B.A., M.B.C.M., D.PH., F.R.C.S., Indian Christian, 32 years; Medical Practitioner and Honorary Surgeon in the Royapettah Hospital.	Proprietor is the publisher. 23rd November 1911.	Proprietor is the printer; 23rd November 1911.	Contains news on politics, literature, science and general subjects and has very limited influence; tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Started as a weekly on the 22nd June 1911, and converted into a monthly from 1st December 1911.
236	New Reformer..	Do.	Published at No. 15, Venkatarayar Lane, Sowcarpet, but printed at G. Ramaswami Chetti & Co.'s Press, No. 68, Malayaperumal Street, Georgetown, Madras.	G. T. Alwar Chetti, 12th February 1895.	Do.	3 0 0	490	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 44 years; second-grade Pleader, Tiruppattūr, North Arcot district; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 4th April 1907.	G. T. Alwar Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya, 41 years; owns the premises in which the press is situated; nothing is known against general character. 4th April 1907.	A magazine devoted to religious, moral and political matters; tone mild.
237	Nizami	Urdu..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, No. 14, Tippu Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Saiyid Jalaluddin Sahib, 10th Oct. 1903.	Bi-monthly.	6 0 0	100	Amir Hamza, Muhammadan, Sunni, 30 years; lives on the income of the paper which fetches Rs. 100 per mensem; worth Rs. 3,000.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher. 9th November 1910.	Saiyid Jalaluddin Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 34 years; proprietor of the press worth Rs. 500; lives on the income of the press and the papers getting Rs. 100 a month; antecedents good.	Moderate in tone. Has some influence.

ND 238	**Nyayabhimani.**	Tamil.	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Vaithilinga Mudaliyar.	Weekly.	1 8 0	300	Vaithilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, about 38 years; a Mirasidar, Real editor; Arnagirinatha Udayar, the publisher—*vide* column 11.	Proprietor was the editor.	Arunagirinatha Udayar, Indian Christian, about 43 years.	Subbiah Mudali, Hindu, Sudra, about 43 years.	Contained articles on British India, supported *Swadeshism*. Tone was objectionable. NOTE.—Revived from March 1911, but discontinued from 11th April 1911. Was proscribed by the Government in G.O. No. 1178, Judicial, dated 19th July 1911.
239	O Vente et de Tres Novembro.	Portugese.	Santa Cruz Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	....	Monthly.	3 0 0	150	Rev. J. Gilvaz, European, 50 years; rector of more than 18 years' standing; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Varghese Ouseph, Indian Christian, 38 years; printer by profession; antecedents good.	Religious. Tone unobjectionable.
N 240	Penkalvi or Female education.	Tamil.	Published at No. 8, Ramaswami Street, Georgetown, but printed at India Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	C. S. Sivarama Pattar Karikar, 23rd January 1911.	Do.	2 8 0	1,000	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Sudra, 31 years; owns a house at Madras, worth Rs. 2,500 and a garden worth Rs. 20,000 at Madavaram, Chingleput district; a teacher in the U.F.C.M. School, drawing a salary of Rs. 25 *per mensem*.	Proprietrix is the editor.	Proprietrix is the publisher. 17th October 1911.	D. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Saraswat Brahman, 40 years; Manager, Printing Works, Broadway, on a salary of Rs. 35; formerly Manager of the Municipal offices, Cannanore and Palghat. 17th October 1911.	A journal advocating female education; contains also news; tone unobjectionable, has some influence. NOTE.—Started on the 29th August 1911.
D 241	People's Doctor ..	English.	Artistic Press, No. 28, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	J. W. Wilson, 2nd January 1904.	Do.	2 0 0	250	J. W. Wilson, European, 42 years; owner of the press, and also a chemist's shop known as J. W. Wilson & Co.	Proprietor was the editor.	V. R. Dora, Hindu, Vellala, 31 years; manager of the press where the journal is printed, draws a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem. 1st July 1908.	Publisher was the printer. 1st July 1908.	A journal intended to advertise the sale of medicines and drugs. NOTE.—Revived in October 1910, but again discontinued from April 1911.

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Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and, in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Publisher.	Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						RS. A. P.						
N 242	**Peoples' Weekly.**	English.	Sundara Press, Puthenchantha, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	....	Weekly.	5 0 0	1,000	P. S. Nataraj, Hindu, Vellala, 22 years; landlord; was the manager of the Sundara Vilasam School; antecedents good.	K. N. Sivarajan, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 39 years; landlord; was editor of the *Malabar Mail*; antecedents good.	C. Saravana-Perumal Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, about 50 years; was Excise Petty officer; antecedents good.	Publisher is the printer.	Deals with politics and general news; apt to be violent in tone. NOTE.—Started on the 1st July 1911.
243	**Pilaikkum Vazhi** *or* **Practical Life.**	Tamil.	G. A. Natesan, & Co.'s Press, No. 10, Esplanade, Madras.	G. A. Natesan, 26th September 1910.	Monthly.	4 0 0	700	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years; retired Head Clerk of the Revenue Secretariat; is a joint owner of the firm of G. A. Natesan & Co., printers, book-sellers and publishers, Madras; respectable; nothing is known against his general character.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 13th February 1909.	Proprietor is the printer. 13th February 1909.	Discusses agricultural, industrial and educational subjects and occasionally also political topics; tone mild; has some influence amongst agricultural and industrial classes.
244	Planters' Chronicle.	English.	Daily Post Press, No. 15, Residency Road, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Miss A. F. Dawson, 25th October 1911.	Weekly.	5 0 0	750	Harry Ormerod, European, 51 years; Secretary, United Planters' Association, Southern India; status and antecedents good.	Do.	Miss A. E. Dawson, European, 38 years; status and antecedents good. 7th September 1906.	Publisher is the printer. 7th September 1906.	A planters journal having influence among planters only; tone not objectionable.
N 245	Popular Scientific Journal.	Do.	Keralodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	....	Monthly.	2 0 0	300	Devadas Henry, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 28 years; Science master, St. Joseph's High school, Trivandrum; antecedents good.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Raymund D'Cruz, Indian Christian, 37 years; proprietor and manager of the press; antecedents good.	A medical journal. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Started on the 15th December 1911.

246	Prabandha Kalpavalli.	Telugu.	Published at Chennupalli Agraharam, Narasaraopet taluk, Guntúr district, but printed at the Váni Press, Russelpet, Bezwada, Kistna district.	D. Késava Rao, 1894.	Do.	3 0 0	150	Guntupalli Somayya, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years; Agraharamdár; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 3rd June 1909.	Proprietor is the printer. 3rd June 1909.	Purely literary journal. Tone unobjectionable.
D 247	Prabodhadarpanam.	Malayalam.	Vidyabhivardhini Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	....	Quarterly	1 4 0	500	Nilakanta Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, about 32 years; member of a rich family; antecedents good.	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publisher.	S. T. Reddiar, Hindu, Vaisya, 40 years; was a bookseller before he became the proprietor of the Vidyabhivardhini Press; antecedents good	Religious. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Ceased to exist on the 15th November 1910.
248	**Prachina Taraka**.	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	....	Bi-monthly	2 0 0	280	Rev. Father Ciprian, Syrian Christian, 46 years; Prior of the Elathurithi, Convent, antecedents good.	C. L. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 29 years; is worth about Rs. 2,000; antecedents good.	P. C. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 31 years; is worth about Rs. 1,000; antecedents good.	Rev. Father Celestine, Romo-Syrian, 31 years; Superintendent, St Joseph's Industrial school Press; antecedents good.	Deals with social and religious subjects including politics; moderate in tone; influence limited.
249	Prajanukulan ..	Tamil.	Packia Vilas Press, Promenede Road, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	V. P. Agniswami Pillai, 28th April 1910.	Monthly.	1 0 0	200	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 25 years; status and antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 25th May 1910.	V. P. Agniswami Pillai, Indian Christian, 31 years; proprietor of the Press and has property worth Rs. 7,000; antecedents nothing bad. 25th May 1910.	Is a miscellany of religious, social, medical and literary notes; limited in circulation to local Hindus; tone unobjectionable.
N 250	Prarambha Vidya.	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, No. 574, Western Street, Ellore, Kistna district.	M. Subramaniam, 8th July 1908.	Do.	1 8 0	200	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; has property worth Rs. 3,000; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher 8th December 1911.	Proprietor is the printer. 8th December 1911.	Deals with educational matters entirely. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Started in December 1911.
251	Progress ..	English	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall compound, Park Town, Madras.	Charles Street, 9th December 1908.	Do.	0 15 0	3,000	Christian Literature Society for India, Madras.	Rev. Joseph Passmore, European, 47 years, English Secretary of the Christian Literature Society for India; antecedents good.	Editor is the publisher. 25th July 1911.	Editor is the printer. 25th July 1911.	Deals with religious and general news; tone mild. NOTE.—Increase in circulation is due to the members of the Christian Literature Society canvassing fresh subscribers from various places.

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Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and, in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Publisher.	Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ND 252	**Puduvai Vasi** ..	French and Tamil.	Imprimerie Tiruvalarindrasalai, Pondicherry.	Guruswami Pillai.	Weekly.	RS. A. P. 2 0 0	200	R. Kasturirangan, Hindu, Yadava, about 22 years; is a clerk in a cloth bazaar; antecedents good.	Krishnaswami Naicker, Hindu, Vanniya, about 35 years; a ruby merchant; antecedents good.	Proprietor was the editor.	Guruswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, about 45 years; proprietor of the Tiruvalarindrasalai; antecedents good.	Dealt with local politics. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Started on the 12th August 1911, but discontinued after publishing three issues.
253	Purnachandrodayam.	Tamil.	Viveka Bhanu Press, Nos. 7/255 and 256, North Avanimula Street, Madura.	M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, 3rd February 1906.	Monthly.	2 0 0	1,000	P. Narayana Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 54 years; a retired High Court Vakil, and a respectable pattadar; Vice-President of the Taluk Board, Madura; and A. Rangaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 44 years; Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Rámnád district; antecedents good.	Proprietors are the editors.	Proprietors are the publishers. 30th April 1910.	M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 43 years; hereditary Samasthanam Pandit in Settur; a respectable mirasidar; is a relation of the extremist V. O. Chidambaram Pillai and is suspected to be in sympathy with political agitation. 30th April 1910.	Deals chiefly with religious and philosophical subjects. Tone unobjectionable.
254	**Quasim-ul-Akhbar.**	Urdu, English and Tamil.	Chamraj Press, No. 136, Narain Pillai Street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Abdul Ahmad Sheriff, 7th July 1903.	Bi-weekly.	18 0 0 9 0 0 6 0 0	575	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 34 years; status ordinary; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 7th July 1903.	Proprietor is the printer 7th July 1903.	Deals with politics and general matters; generally moderate in tone.
D 255	Rafigul Islam ..	Malayalam language in Arabic character.	Mathaba Islamia Press, Tirur, Malabar district.	Kannan Kadavath Saiyid Ali Kutti, 13th September 1910.	Bi-monthly.	3 0 0	..	K. P. Azeez, Muhammadan, 30 years; teacher in the Mappilla Primary school, Tirur; antecedents good.	Kannan Kadavath Saiyid Ali Kutti, Muhammadan, 34 years; not a well-to-do man; teacher in the Moplah Primary school; good character.	Kannan Kadavath Poker Kutti, Muhammadan, 51 years; a schoolmaster; nothing is known against his general character. 1st May 1909.	Publisher was the printer. 1st May 1909.	A Muhammadan organ unobjectionable in tone and of little influence. NOTE.—There was no publication during the year.

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256	Ravi	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Main road, Cocanada, Godavari district.	Pothapragada Brahmananda Rao, 31st January 1907.	Weekly.	1 0 0	800	J. B. Maclawrin, Englishman, 31 years; Canadian Baptist Missionary; character and antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 13th February 1911.	P. Brahmananda Rao Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years; gets good income from lands and houses; character and antecedents good. 17th April 1905.	Deals with religious, commercial, agricultural and industrial subjects; tone is good; very popular.
257	Risala-i-Adib ..	Urdu.	Adib Press, Chatta Bazaar, Hyderabad State.	....	Monthly.	2 6 0	500	Zafar Yab Khan, Pathan, 29 years; lives on the subscription realized from the *Mushir-i-Deccan*; good character.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Ghulam Husain; Muhammadan, 50 years; proprietor, Fida-e-Deccan press; works as printer on wages and lives on the income of the press; character good.	Publishes literary, moral and historical matters in prose and poetical verse and is useful in improving Urdu literature. Tone unobjectionable.
258	Risala-i-Alhadi ..	Do.	Published at Faricha Bhowra, but printed at Ansaria Press; Kasaratta, Hyderabad State.	....	Do.	1 0 0 for city residents. 1 4 0 for district residents.	800	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 38 years; a teacher on Rs. 20 in Ansaria school; good character.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Dilawar Ali, 22 years; Muhammad Sahib, 26 years; an ordinary person of good character.	Deals with religious matters pertaining to Islam only. Tone unobjectionable.
259	Risala-i-Malguzari.	Do.	Mahbub-un-nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-e BiBi, Hyderabad.	....	Do.	Hyderabad 6 0 0 District 7 0 0	1,250	Muhammad Fasih-ud-din Ahmad Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 42 years; first talukdar of Aurangabad; good character.	Wali-ur-Rahman, Muhammadan, 29 years; employed in the Revenue department; good character.	Do.	Abdur Razaq, 35 years, and Muhammad Mastan, 22 years; men of ordinary status and good character.	Publishes Revenue department circulars and decisions. NOTE.—Increased circulation due to increase in the number of subscribers.
260	Sachitra Chaturya.	Canarese.	Chaturya Press, Chamrajpet, Bangalore City.	B. Janardhana Rao, 17th June 1907.	Do.	0 12 0 Local. 1 2 0 Mufassal.	300	B. Janardhana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years; is a native of Kumbakonam, Tanjore district; owns the Chaturya press in Chamrajpet; has no landed property; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Do. 17th June 1907.	Proprietor is the printer. 17th June 1907.	A comic magazine generally unobjectionable in tone and of little influence. NOTE.—The journal was temporarily discontinued from 1st July 1911. One issue of the journal appeared in December 1911.
261	Sadbhakti Chandrika.	Do.	Coronation Press, Mysore City.	S. Sachitananda Jois and M. S. Dharanendriah, 2nd June 1908.	Do.	1 0 0	960	S. Sachitananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years; owns a house and a printing press in Mysore City; antecedents good.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher. 11th January 1909.	Proprietor is the printer. 11th January 1909.	A religious journal. Tone and influence good.

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Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and, in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. — Publisher.	Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
262	**Sadhvi**	Anglo-Canarese.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore City.	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, 1st October 1908.	Fortnightly.	RS. A. P. Rs. 3 to those whose income is below Rs. 50 and Rs. 5 to those whose income is above Rs. 50; Rs. 3-6-0; and Rs. 5-6-0, Mofussil.	600	H. S. Venkata Rao, Hindu Brahman, 33 years; owns no lands or any other property; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 1st October 1908.	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years; proprietor of the press; antecedents good. 1st October 1908.	A paper dealing with general and local news. Tone moderate and has some influence.
263	Sahaya	Telugu.	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry, Godávari district.	Rev. C. F. Kuder, 1880.	Monthly.	0 9 0	300	Rev. C. F. Kuder, European, 48 years; Missionary; antecedents good.	Pantagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 36 years; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the publisher. 3rd June 1910.	Proprietor is the printer. 3rd June 1910.	Deals with religious subjects; tone and influence good.
264	Sahifa	Urdu.	Sahifa Press, outside the Chaddorghat Gate, Hyderabad.	....	Do.	3 0 0	750	Muhammad Akbar Ali Sahib, Muhammadan, Shaikh, 26 years; clerk on Rs. 40 in the Accountant-General's office; good character.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Sahikh Abdulla, 40 years; Wizarat Ali, 25 years; and Mahtab Khan, 22 years; all of ordinary status and good character.	Deals with literary, moral and historical subjects. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—This paper was named the *Jashn i-Ishrat Ba Sahifa* in the year 1910.
265	Sahridaya *or* the Sanskrit journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vinatirtha Mudali Street, Pursawalkam, Madras, but printed at Sri Vani Vilasa Press, No. 545, South Chitrai Street, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	T. K. Balasubramania Aiyar, 31st March 1904.	Do.	3 0 0	410	R. Krishnamachariyar, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 43 years; Inspector of Sanskrit Schools, Madras, on Rs. 125 *per mensem*; formerly employed as Professor of History and Sanskrit in the Maharaja's College, Pudukkóttai; owns a house and some landed property worth Rs. 7,000; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	R. Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; is employed on Rs. 35 *per mensem* in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras; formerly a teacher in the Pachaiyappa's College and Black Town High School; is a native of Ammachatram in Pudukkóttai State where he has landed property worth Rs. 7,000; antecedents good. 4th October 1910.	T. K. Balasubramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years; is the owner of the press worth about Rupees 50,000 and landed property worth seven lakhs; mirasidar, Srirangam; antecedents nothing bad. 4th October 1910.	The journal treats of social, literary and philosophical subjects in Sanskrit (Devanagari); tone mild. Read only by people of high attainments in Sanskrit.
266	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Puthenchantha, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	....	Fortnightly.	2 0 0	800	K. Paramesvaram Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, about 32 years; son of the editor; antecedents good.	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, about 60 years; retired Inspector of Schools, Travancore; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Proprietor is the printer.	....

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N 267	Sanatana Dharmam.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut, Malabar district.	Sivaram Anantayya Gokaru, 22nd January 1909.	Monthly.	2 0 0	500	M. S. Rama Aiyar, Hindu, Brāhman, 34 years; High Court Vakil and Municipal Councillor; antecedents good.	A. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brāhman, 51 years; Sanskrit Pandit, Zamorin's College, Calicut; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the publisher. 5th May 1911.	Proprietor is the printer. 7th August 1911.	A purely theosophical journal. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Started on the 8th May 1911.
D 268	Sandrorkula Vivekabodhini.	Tamil.	Published at Kilariyam, Nannilam taluk, but printed at Edward Press, No. 6, Andar Street, Tiruvālur, Tanjore district.	T. A. Velayudham Pillai, 9th June 1902.	Do.	1 8 0	..	A. T. Govindaswami Nadar, Hindu, Shanar, 47 years; renter of a toddy shop; character good.	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publisher. 16th February 1909.	T. A. Velayudham Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 37 years; has property worth Rs. 1,200; antecedents not bad. 10th June 1911.	Treated of religious and social matters. Tone mild and has little influence. NOTE.—Discontinued since April 1911 owing to the illness of the editor.
269	Sarada	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Bangalore City, Mysore.	K. S. Krishna Aiyar, 27th April 1910.	Do.	2 0 0	400	Dodbele Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brāhman, 49 years; Canarese Pandit in the Government High School, Bangalore City; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher.	K. S. Krishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brāhman, 28 years; owns a clothshop in Chickpett; is the proprietor of the press; antecedents good. 27th April 1910.	Devoted to religion and literature. Tone and influence good.
270	Sarasvati ..	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, No. 763, Samalkota Road, Cocanada, Gōdāvari district.	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Rao Bahadur, B.A., 12th August 1905.	Do.	3 0 0	300	Sri K. R. V. Krishna Rao Bahadur Garu, B.A., Hindu, Brāhman, 39 years; zamindar of Polavaram; character and antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Baki Chinna Sūrya Rao, Hindu, Telaga, 30 years; possesses a tiled house worth about Rs. 1,200 at Fosterpeta; antecedents good. 10th December 1910.	Publisher is the printer. 10th December 1910.	Deals with literary and dramatic subjects; tone unobjectionable and has little influence.
ND 271	Sarvajanahitopakarini.	Canarese.	Srimath Kanyaka Parameshwari Press, Mysore.	A. R. Venkatesa Setti, 30th November 1903.	Do.	1 0 0	800	M. N. Bettiah, Hindu, Vakkaliga, 29 years; owns a house and a shop in Mysore City and some landed property in Nagamangala taluk; antecedents good.	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publisher. 27th January 1908.	A. R. Venkatesa Setti, Hindu, Vaisya, 37 years; proprietor of the press worth Rs. 200; possesses neither lands nor houses; antecedents good. 31st October 1908.	A religious magazine. Tone moderate, and has some influence. NOTE.—Revived from 1st April 1911, but temporarily discontinued again from May 1911.

Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and, in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867.		General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
										Publisher.	Printer.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						RS. A. P.						
272	Sarva Vyapi ..	Tamil.	Mission Press, Pondicherry.	Catholic Mission.	Weekly.	3 0 0	450	Catholic Mission ..	Catholic Priests.	M. P. Raju, Indian Christian, about 42 years; teacher in the Mission school; antecedents good.	C. Arputhaswami Naicker, Indian Christian, about 39 years; has been attached to the Mission Press staff for a long time; antecedents good.	Publishes general news and religious matters. Tone unobjectionable.
273	Sasilékha ..	Telugu.	Sasilékha Press, No. 2, Thambu Naicken Street in Kasi Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	G. Sesha Charlu, 5th September 1911.	Bi-weekly.	6 0 0	500	G. Sesha Charlu, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years; bookseller and publisher; gets a gross annual income of about Rs. 2,000 from the press; was a teacher in the Pachaiyappa's High School.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 5th September 1911.	Proprietor is the printer. 5th September 1911.	Deals with political, religious and social subjects; tone mild; has some influence in Telugu districts. NOTE.—The daily edition of the paper was discontinued from 22nd March 1911.
274	Satya Dipike ..	Canarese.	Basel Mission Press, Balamata, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Albert Beierbach, 25th October 1911.	Weekly.	1 0 0	788	F. Kendal, German, 34 years; Missionary; antecedents good.	Rev. H. Risch, German, 52 years; and F. Jattanna, Indian Christian, 46 years; status and antecedents of both good.	Proprietor is the publisher 21st July 1909.	Albert Beierbach, German, 43 years; Superintendent, Basel Mission Press; antecedents good. 25th October 1911.	A Missionary journal, but contains general news. Has been dealing with politics almost regularly since last year. Not objectionable in tone; does not possess any great influence.
275	Satya Dutan *or* Messenger of Truth.	Tamil.	S.P.C.K. Press, No. 18, Church Road, Vepery, Madras.	H. H. Bicknell, 19th July 1901.	Monthly.	0 1 0	3,500	The Madras Religious Tract and Book Society.	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., Indian Christian; 63 years; Educational Secretary, Madras Religious Tract Society; antecedents good.	Joseph Passmore, European, 47 years; English Secretary of the Christian Literature Society for India; antecedents good. 25th July 1911.	S.P.C.K. Press. 25th July 1911.	Contains articles advocating the cause of Christianity with occasional notes and news. Tone unobjectionable.

N 276	Satyanadam ..	Malayalam	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	..	Weekly.	3	8	0	1,000	Rev. Brother Leo, European, 40 years; missionary; antecedents good.	Rev. Father Francis Michael Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 35 years; antecedents good.	C. M. Gervasis, Indian Christian, 26 years; a man of ordinary means and good antecedents.	K. A. Ouseph, Indian Christian, 31 years; worth about Rs. 2,000; antecedents good.	Deals with religious, social and educational subjects; sometimes political questions also; tone moderate; influence good. NOTE.—Revived in January 1911.
277	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Episcopal Publishing House, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Rev. A. E. Ogg, 27th October 1892.	Monthly.	1	0	0	600	T. H. Oakley, European, 32 years; Accountant and Auditor; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Rev. A. E. Ogg, American, 39 years; was a clergyman at Gaithorsburg, Mailand, U.S.A.; Agent, Methodist Episcopal Publishing House; nothing is known against his general character. 18th November 1910.	Publisher is the printer. 18th November 1910.	Contains amusing stories and correspondence on literary and religious subjects. Has little or no influence. Tone unobjectionable.
278	Self-Culture .	Do.	Excelsior Press, Main Street, Kizhanatham village, Tinnevelly district	K. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, 26th February 1910.	Do.	3	0	0	1,200	K. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years; has property worth Rs. 28,000; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 26th February 1910.	Proprietor is the printer. 26th February 1910.	Philosophical and harmless; influence in missionary circles. Tone unobjectionable.
279	Sentamil	Tamil.	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, No. 7/1222, Vadakku Veli Street, Madura.	P. Subramania Aiyar, 22nd January 1912.	Do.	4	0	0	400	Pandidurai Tevar, Hindu, Marava, 44 years; sub division zamindar of Palavanattam; antecedents good—died during the last quarter of 1911. P. Subramania Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years; temporary President of the Madura Tamil Sangam since 22nd January 1912; a rich and respectable man.	Tirunarayana Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years; brother of a village munsif in Ramnad district; was employed as Headmaster of the Tamil Sangam School at Madura for over seven years and his antecedents are not bad.	Editor is the publisher. 30th June 1911.	Editor is the printer. 24th June 1911.	A purely literary magazine. Tone unobjectionable.
N 280	Sentamil Selvam.	Do.	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, No. 12, Chinnakadai Street, Trichinopoly Fort.	Shanmugam Karuppatiyar, 18th May 1910.	Do.	1	0	0	1,000	A. Sundaranatha Pillai, son of A. K. Amirtham Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years; Tamil pandit; status and antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 3rd April 1911.	S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years; proprietor of the press; antecedents nothing bad. 3rd April 1911.	Contains topics of popular and scientific interest; tone satisfactory. NOTE.—Started on the 19th April 1911.

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Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and, in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Publisher.	Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
261	**Sentamil Selvi**	Tamil.	Published at Velanganni, but printed at the Scottish Branch Press, No. 18, Sattayappar Coil East Street, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Natesa Aiyar, 5th June 1911.	Monthly.	RS. A. P. 1 0 0 within India; 2 0 0 outside India.	550 to 600	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 42 years; has property worth Rs. 200; character good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 29th March 1909.	Natesa Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years; Manager of the Scottish Branch Press; character good. 5th June 1911.	Contains Tamil legends besides a certain amount of social and political matter. Is mild in tone and has a fair circulation, and some influence.
262	**Shams-ul-Akhbar.**	Urdu.	Shamsia Press, No. 26, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattla Sahib, 13th March 1909.	Weekly.	9 0 0	800	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 24 years; son of the late Muhammad Azim-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Police Inspector, Tinnevelly; possesses ancestral property worth Rs. 1,000 and lands; is also the proprietor of the *Muhammadan* and the press of the same name; antecedents good.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Proprietor is the printer.	Deals with politics and Deccan matters. Tone mild. Has some influence NOTE.—(1) Increase in circulation is due to the paper publishing accounts of the Turko-Italian war. (2) Published daily supplements giving an account of the Turko-Italian war.
263	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhiah & Co., printers, Mysore City.	K. Narasimhiah, 19th December 1899.	Monthly.	Town 1 8 0; mufassal 2 8 0	100	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years; is a Sanskrit pandit; owns some landed property in Yelandur taluk; antecedents good.	Do.	Do.	K. Narasimhiah, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years; owns a printing press and a shop in Mysore City; antecedents good. 15th March 1910.	A religious magazine; tone sober; has some influence.
D 284	**Shri Krishna Sukti.**	Canarese.	Dharmaprakasha Press, Mangalore, South Canara district.	U. Narayana Chari, 1889.	Do.	1 8 0	1,000	B. Vyasacharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years; agent of the Admar Mutt, Udipi; was fined Rs. 200 in 1909, under section 342, I.P.C.	Karody Subba Rao, B.A., 41 years; and N. Rajagopalakrishna Rao, 26 years; Brahmans, landholders; antecedents of both good.	Editors were the publishers. 2nd July 1907.	U. Narayanachari, Hindu, Gowd Saraswat Brahman, 43 years; Vaidik; antecedents good. 2nd July 1907.	Contained religious questions; occasionally discussed politics; tone not objectionable; did not possess much influence. NOTE.—Stopped publication from January 1911.

N 285	Sila Silpa Yogakshemam.	Malayalam	V. G. Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	....	Once in three months.	0 12 0	300	Sila Silpi Samajam ..	Sankaran Narayanan, Hindu, mason, about 43 years; antecedents good.	K. J. Thomas, Syrian Christian, about 22 years; was a compositor in the Rama Varma Royal Printing Press, Alleppey; antecedents good.	Publisher is the printer.	NOTE.—Started on the 16th October 1911.
286	**South Indian Mail.**	English	Victoria Press, No. 5/83, West Masi Street, Madura.	R. Sundaram Aiyar, 23rd March 1909.	Weekly.	4 12 0	600	R. Sundaram Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years; son of a late Deputy Collector worth about Rs. 10,000; nothing is known against his general character.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years; worth Rs. 4,000 in common with his brothers; nothing is known against his general character.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Proprietor is the printer.	Concerned mainly with local and political topics: tone moderate; circulation is mainly within the Madura and Râmnâd districts.
287	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Albinion Press, No. 33, Vepery High Road, Madras.	Rev. S. J. Chouriappa, 6th November 1906.	Monthly.	1 8 0	300	The I.O.G.T. Grand Lodge of Madras.	Col. Sergeant F. Gill, European, 35 years; Head Clerk Brigade Staff office, Fort St. George.	Editor is the publisher.	Rev. S. J. Chouriappa, Indian Christian, 62 years; owner of the press worth Rs. 10,000; nothing is known against his general character.	Is the official organ of the International Order of Good Templars, and is devoted to temperance reform in Southern India; has some influence. NOTE.—Publication transferred to Madras City at the end of the year 1911.
288	South of India Observer.	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	J. A. Davies, March 1908.	Weekly.	Local 8 0 0; mofussal 10 0 0	About 690	J. A. Davies, European, 38 years; lives on the proceeds of the paper and other job work.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. March 1908.	Proprietor is the printer. March 1908.	Deals with social and local matters; tone unobjectionable; has no political influence.
289	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, China Bazaar Street, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	V. P. Jagannatham Pillai, 10th September 1908.	Quarterly.	0 12 0	300	Issac Y. Gnanam, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian; 40 years; Professor of English, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly; antecedents nothing bad.	Do.	V. P. Jagannatham Pillai, Indian Christian, 28 years; proprietor of the Dodson Press and has property worth Rs. 6,000; antecedents nothing bad. 6th November 1909.	Proprietor is the printer. 6th November 1909.	Treats of educational, literary and philosophical subjects. Tone moderate and has some influence.

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Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and, in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. — Publisher.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. — Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
N 290	Spencers' News .	English.	Higginbotham & Co.'s Press, No. 165, Mount Road, Madras.	C. J. Higgs, 17th February 1906.	Monthly.	RS. A. P. Free ..	10,000	Messrs. Spencer & Co., Limited, Madras.	R. G. Buckley, European, 27 years; Manager of the Advertising Department of Messrs. Spencer & Co., Madras; nothing is known against his general character.	James Short European, 54 years; Managing Secretary of Messrs. Spencer & Co, Madras; nothing is known against his general character. 26th May 1911.	Charles James Higgs, European, 49 years; partner, Higginbotham & Co., Madras; nothing is known against his general character. 26th May 1911.	Contains advertisements and catalogues of things sold by Messrs. Spencer & Co., Madras. NOTE.—Started in the second quarter of 1911.
291	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	J. M. Mysorewallah, 6th September 1908.	Do.	3 0 0	300	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years; Headmaster, Sadvidya Patasala, Mysore; owns a house in Mysore and some lands in Yedatore; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 18th April 1908.	J. M. Mysorewallah, Parsi, 37 years; proprietor of the press; antecedents good. 6th September 1908.	A philosophic and religious journal. Tone unobjectionable.
292	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhiah & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	K. Narasimhiah, 19th December 1899.	Do.	Town 2 0 0; mofussil 2 8 0	300	Gangadhara Sastri, 37 years, Venkatesa Jois, 39 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmins; owning houses of their own in Mysore City; antecedents good.	Proprietors are the editors.	Proprietors are the publishers. 12th April 1909.	K. Narasimhiah, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years; owns a printing press and a shop in Mysore City; antecedents good. 12th April 1909.	A religious magazine; tone and influence unobjectionable.
D 293	Sri Parasurama.	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Parasurama Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	..	Weekly.	1st class 6 0 0; 2nd class 4 8 0; 3rd class 3 0 0	1,989	K. N. Padmanabha Panikkar, Hindu, Nayar, about 40 years; was a private teacher; then entered public service which he resigned; was convicted for defamation and sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 350 fine.	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publisher.	Proprietor was the printer.	Treated of politics. Tone very scurrilous. NOTE.—Ceased to exist from the 12th October 1911.

294	Sri Savithri ..	Telugu.	Savithri Press, Jagannaickpur, Cocanada, Godavari district.	Pulugurta Venkataratnam, 19th March 1906.	Monthly.	1 0 0	750	Pulugurta Venkataratnam, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years; character and antecedents good.	P. Lakshminarasamamba, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years; wife of proprietor, said to be a good lady working in the cause of female education.	Proprietor is the publisher. 27th April 1905.	Proprietor is the printer. 27th April 1905.	Contains moral essays and reviews on Telugu books. Tone and influence good.
N 295	Stage Lover ..	English and Tamil.	Published at No. 8, Ramaswami Street, but printed at the India Printing Works, No. 15, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	C. S. Sivarama Pattar Karikar, 23rd January 1911.	Do.	3 0 0	1,000	M. V. Ishwara Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years; sometimes teacher in the Muthialpet High School and subeditor of the *Swadesmitran* and *Pilaikkum Vazhi*; owns some landed property in Coimbatore; was associated with political suspect Swami Valliunayakam, who was contributing articles to the journal and who was also staying with him for some time.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 30th August 1911.	D. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Sarasvat Brahman, 40 years; Manager, India Printing Works, on a salary of Rs. 35; formerly Manager, Municipal offices, Cannanore and Palghat. 30th August 1911.	Deals with art, music, drama. Has some influence among the members of the theatrical companies. NOTE.—Started on the 21st July 1911
N 296	Students' Own Magazine.	English.	Published at No. 32, Armenian Street, but printed at the Waverly Press, No. 14, Singana Naicken Street, Georgetown, Madras.	K. D. Muthiah, 13th September 1911.	Monthly.	1 0 0	4,000	Messrs. T. S. Subramania & Co.; proprietor:—T. S. Subramania Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years; owns house and lands at Tattamangalam village, Cochin State, near Palghat Railway station; was convicted of cheating in 1909.	Glyn Barlow, M.A., European, 55 years; now Professor of English, Pachaiyappa's College; was sometime acting Registrar of the Madras University, Principal, Victoria College, Palghat, and editor of the *Madras Times*.	Proprietor is the publisher. 6th December 1911.	K. D. Muthiah, Indian Christian, 31 years; proprietor of the press worth Rs. 4,000; antecedents good 13th September 1911.	Deals generally with educational topics. Has some influence amongst students. NOTE.—Started in January 1911.
N 297	Stutikusumanjali.	Malayalam.	Published in Thekkumbagam, Karunagapally, but printed at E. V. R. Oonnithan & Co., Printing Works, Quilon, Travancore State.	....	Do.	1 0 0	700	R. Madhavan Oonnithan, Hindu, Nayar, about 36 years; landlord; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	R. Raman Oonnithan, Hindu, Nayar, about 25 years; brother of the proprietor; member of a respectable family; antecedents good.	Publisher is the printer.	NOTE.—Started on the 25th May 1911.
298	Subhashini ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Puthenchantha, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	....	Weekly.	4 0 0	1,230	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 37 years; the Malayalam pandit of the Quilon High School; landlord; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Proprietor is the printer.	The organ of the Nayar community; apt to be violent in dealing with other communities; otherwise not bad.

Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and, in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Publisher.	Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
299	Subh-i-Bahar ..	Urdu..	The Ahamadiya Press, Mysore City.	Muhammad Ali Azad, 27th January 1906.	Monthly.	RS. A. P. 2 2 0	563	Muhammad Ali Azad, Muhammadan, 24 years; own a house in Mysore City and some landed property in Seringapatam taluk; headmaster of the Ahamadia school, Mysore City.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 28th November 1908.	Proprietor is the printer. 28th November 1908.	A literary and historic journal. Tone and influence unobjectionable.
ND 300	Sudarsanam ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kavalpad, Palghat, Malabar district, but printed at the Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	....	Do.	2 8 0	500	K. Padmanabha Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 35 years; belongs to a well-to-do family; antecedents good.	K. Janardhana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 23 years; not a man of influence; nothing is known against his general character.	Editor was the publisher. 11th March 1909.	P. Raphazi, Catholic Christian, 47 years.	Dealt with merely educational matters; unobjectionable in tone. NOTE.—Ceased publication early in July 1911.
301	Sudarsini ..	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Rajolu taluk, Godavari district.	Kasturi Sivasankara Kavi, 22nd July 1909.	Fortnightly.	1 0 0	1,300	Kastori Sivasankara Kavi, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years; Inamdar, Viswarayapuram, Rajolu taluk; gets an annual income of Rs. 1,500; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 22nd July 1909.	Proprietor is the printer 22nd July 1909.	Deals with literary subjects. Poetical, etc., works of fiction by ancient and modern authors are published; tone and influence good.
302	**Sujanamitran** ..	Malayalam.	Edward VII Memorial Press, Jew's Town, Muttancherry, Cochin State.	....	Weekly.	3 8 0	900	K. J. Anthai, Indian Christian, 31 years; is worth about two lakhs of rupees; antecedents good.	M. I. Kuriyan, Indian Christian, 54 years; status and antecedents good.	T. V George, Indian Christian, 39 years; a man of ordinary means and good antecedents.	Publisher is the printer.	Deals with subjects of general interest and politics. Tone moderate; influence good. NOTE.—The fall in circulation is due to the stoppage of sending a number of copies to non-subscribers as an advertisement.

N 303	Sujana Vinodini.	Do.	Published at Kutuparamba, but printed at the West Coast Press, Calicut, Malabar district.	Sivaram Anantaya Gokaru, 22nd January 1909.	Monthly.	3 0 0	289	Kottayam Kizhakke Kovilagath Veera Varma Elaya Raja, 29 years; Janmi; antecedents good.	N. Sankaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 33 years; a dependent of the Kottayam Raja; antecedents good.	Editor is the publisher. 16th July 1909.	K. Kumaran, Hindu, Tiyan, 22 years; compositor, West Coast Press, Calicut; antecedents good. 28th June 1911.	A literary paper; tone moderate; has little influence. NOTE.—Revived in July 1911.
N 304	Sukhadhara Bodhini.	Tamil.	Muslim Abhimani Press, No. 18, Appu Maistri Street, George town, Madras.	Hakim B. Muhammad Abdulla Sahib, 29th August 1904.	Do.	1 0 0	250	Hakim B. Muhammad Abdulla Sahib, Muhammadan, 57 years; owner of the press worth Rs. 2,000 and some houses in Madras worth Rs. 6,000; gets an income of Rs. 50 a month; was a clerk in the General Post Office ten years ago; nothing is known against his general character.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 7th November 1911.	Proprietor is the printer. 7th November 1911.	Contains advertisements of medicines in addition to general news and notes on hygiene. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Started on the 7th November 1911.
305	Sunday Friend ..	Do.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, No. 362, King Street, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Rev. K. Pamperein, 28th January 1911.	Weekly.	0 4 0	1,193	Rev. K. Pamperein, German, 64 years; President of the Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society, Tranquebar; a most respectable and loyal gentleman; antecedents good.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher. 28th [illegible] 1911.	Proprietor is the printer. 28th January 1911.	A religious paper; tone not objectionable; influence limited.
N 306	Sunday School Lessons.	Do.	Methodist Episcopal Publishing House, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Rev. A. E. Ogg. 27th October 1892.	Monthly.	0 3 0	2,000	Methodist Episcopal Church.	Mrs. Wycloff, American, 50 years; Madura Mission, Vellore.	Rev. A. E. Ogg, American, 39 years; was a clergyman at Gaithorsburg, Mailand, U.S.A.; Agent, Methodist Episcopal Publishing House; nothing is known against his general character. 12th July 1911.	Publisher is the printer. 12th July 1911.	A purely religious journal intended for children. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—The journal has been in existence for the past twenty years.
N 307	Do.	Telugu.	Do.	Do.	Do.	0 3 0	2,650	Methodist Episcopal Church.	Miss E. C. Bullard, Missionary, Ongole.	Do.	Do.	Do.
308	Sunday School Lesson Book with news (A. E. L. Mission News).	Do.	A.E.L.M. Press, A.E.L. Mission buildings, Arundelpet, Guntúr.	Rev. A. O. Becker, 3rd May 1910.	Do.	0 12 0	500	A.E.L. Mission	Rev. J. Canaday, M.A., American, 36 years; native of the United States. He is reported to bear good character; and Miss M. Knass, American, 35 years; antecedents good.	Rev. J. Canaday in column 10. 11th November 1910.	Dr. L. L. Uhl, Ph.D., American, 63 years; Principal of the A.E.L.M. College, Guntúr; antecedents good. January 1897.	Purely a mission organ devoted to mission subjects. Its influence is limited to the field of the mission. Tone unobjectionable.

Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and, in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Publisher.	Name, race, and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						RS. A. P.						
309	Supantha ..	Canarese.	Crown Press, Mysore City.	M. B. Madappa, 27th March 1909.	Monthly.	1 0 0	750	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years; Curator, Government Oriental Library; and A. Venkatesiah, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years; Assistant Master, Maharaja's College, Mysore; antecedents of both good.	Proprietors are the editors.	Proprietors are the publishers. 30th July 1910.	M. B. Madappa, Hindu, Veerashaiva, 29 years; owns a printing press and some houses in Mysore City and possesses some landed property in Nanjangud taluk; antecedents good. 30th July 1910.	A theosophical publication; tone and influence good. NOTE.—Increased circulation is due to wider publicity and better appreciation by the public.
310	Suvarnalekha ..	Telugu.	Soundamani Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	D. Venkataramana Rao, April 1909.	Do.	2 0 0	200	D. Venkataramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; Mokshadar and general merchant; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 1st May 1911.	Proprietor is the printer. 1st May 1911.	A purely educational journal; tone unobjectionable; commands no influence.
D 311	Suvishesha Vanmazhu.	Malayalam.	S.V.R.P. Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	....	Once in two months.	0 3 0	325	P. C. James, Syrian Christian, 26 years; belongs to a family worth about a lakh of rupees; Manager of the S.V.R.P. Press; antecedents good.	P. V. Thummi, 30 years; an evangelist worth about Rs. 200; antecedents good.	Editor was the publisher.	P. V. Ittiyera, Syrian Christian, 31 years; a man of ordinary means; antecedents good.	Christian religious journal. Tone moderate; influence limited. NOTE.—Ceased to be published from August 1911.
12	Svadharmaprakasini.	Telugu.	Published at No. 6, Sunkuvar Agraharam, near Mount Road, but printed at the Progressive Press, No. 3/14, Baker Street, Madras.	C. Annadurai Aiyar and R. V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, 24th May 1905.	Monthly.	2 0 0	1,000	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years; owns lands worth about Rs 4,000 at Mannara, Bapatla taluk, Guntur district; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 19th October 1910.	P. V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39, years, owns lands worth Rs. 2,500 in Kelvoyal village, Chingleput district; nothing is known against his general character. 19th October 1910.	Deals with Hindu religion and contains general news also; tone inoffensive; has little or no influence.

313	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese.	Sharada Press, No. 58, Court Ward, Mangalore, South Canara district.	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, 28th January 1904.	Weekly ..	1 4 0	1,249	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Gowd Saraswat Brahman, 31 years; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 28th January 1907.	Proprietor is the printer. 28th January 1907.	Deals with current events. Not objectionable in tone; not possessing much influence.
N 314	**Swadesamitram.**	Malayalam.	Madhava Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	....	Do.	4 0 0	350	K. V. Kunju Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, about 49 years; is a fairly well-to-do gentleman; belongs to a respectable family; antecedents good.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Proprietor is the printer.	An organ of the Nayar community dealing with politics. Tone generally moderate. NOTE.—Started on the 25th February 1911.
315	**Swadesamittiran.**	Tamil.	Swadesamittiran Press, No. 117, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras.	G. Subramania Aiyar, 14th November 1898.	Daily .. Tri-weekly.	14 0 0 / 7 0 0	3,090	G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years; a member of the Madras Mahajana Sabha, the National Fund and Industrial Association, Madras, and the Social Reform Association; late editor of the *Hindu* and the *Madras Standard*; was, in September 1908, bound over for one year by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, to be of good behaviour, for disseminating seditious matter under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code.	Do.	Do.	Do.	The leading Tamil daily; contains articles on political, social and general subjects strongly written. Tone somewhat strong. Has great influence among the Tamilians. NOTE.—Increase in circulation is due to the publication of news regarding the Coronation Durbar.
D 316	**Swadharma** ..	English.	Malabar Mail Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	....	Weekly..	5 0 0	350	K. Ramanujam, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years; editor and proprietor of the *Mysore Review*, antecedents middling.	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publisher.	P. A. Herminagild, Christian, about 41 years; foreman of the press.	Moderate in tone. Treated of political topics and general news. NOTE.—Ceased to exist with the issue dated 6th January 1911.
N 317	**Tamil Magazine** ..	Tamil.	Native Royal Press, South Car Street, Dindigul, Madura district.	Muthuswami Pillai. About 1893.	Monthly.	1 0 0	About 500	Sivaprakasam Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 38 years; Tamil Pandit, St. Mary's High School, Dindigul; and Viraswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years; Tamil Pandit, Municipal High School, Dindigul. Both are of good character.	Proprietors are the editors.	Proprietors are the publishers. 2nd December 1911.	Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 50 years; possesses a house worth Rs. 2,500; antecedents good. 2nd December 1911.	A magazine intended purely for educational purposes. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Started on the 12th December 1911.
318	**Tamilian** ..	Do.	Gautama Press, No. 11, Bazaar Road, Royapettah, Madras.	C. Ayodhya Doss, 24th August 1908.	Weekly.	2 4 0	500	Pandit C. Ayodhya Doss, Buddhist, 59 years, a private medical practitioner; a man of moderate means; was the editor of a paper called the *Dravida Pándiyan* some years ago; nothing is known against his general character.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 14th June 1907.	A. R. Lingam Brothers are the owners of the press; A. R. Lingam, the eldest of the four brothers who own the press, Buddhist, 30 years; is a medical student; nothing is known against his general character. 14th June 1907.	Deals with general news and religious questions and advocates the cause of Buddhism; tone mild.

Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc, during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and, in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc, and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Publisher.	Printer	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
319	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin.	Urdu..	Tashrih-ul-Qawanin Press, Feel Khana, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	....	Weekly..	RS. A. P. 10 8 0 Mufassal including postage; 9 0 0 Local without postage.	500	Maulvi Muhammad Abdur-Rahim Khan Sahib Muhammadan, 45 years, pleader; good character.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Aman-ullah, 32 years, and Abdul Latif, 30 years; both of ordinary status and good character.	Publishes legal matters, judgment's and circulars of civil and criminal courts of British India and Hyderabad State. Tone unobjectionable.
N 320	Tatvānveshini ..	Malayalam	Udaya Varma Press, Tiruvella, Travancore State	....	Monthly.	2 0 0	500	K. Ramavarma Koil Tampuran, Hindu, 23 years, belongs to Puliyakara Palace; and Ravi Varma Raja of Nedumprathu Kottaram, Hindu, about 28 years; both are respectable men and of good antecedents.	Proprietors are the editors.	S. Kunjan Pillai, Hindu, Nayar; belongs to the middle class; antecedents good.	Publisher is the printer.	A religious and literary journal; tone fair. NOTE.—Revived on the 28th May 1911.
321	Teacher ..	English.	Brown Industrial Mission Press, Club Road, Rajahmundry, Gōdāvari district.	Rev. C. F. Kuder, 1880.	Quarterly	2 0 0	250	Rev. C. F. Kuder, European, 48 years, missionary; character and antecedents good.	P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years; Principal, A. V. N. College, Vizagapatam; antecedents good.	Editor is the publisher. 3rd June 1910.	Proprietor is the printer. 3rd June 1910.	Deals with educational subjects; tone and influence good.
322	Do. ..	Telugu.	Do.	Do.	Do.	2 0 0	250	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
323	Telugu Baptist ..	Do.	Albinion Press, No. 33, High Road, Vepery, Madras.	Rev. S. J. Chouriappa, 6th November 1905.	Monthly.	0 12 0	1,000	Members of the Telugu Baptist Mission, Northern India.	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 45 years; Baptist missionary, Bimlipatam.	Rev. S. J. Chouriappa, Indian Christian, 62 years; owner of the press worth Rs. 10,000; nothing is known against his general character.	Publisher is the printer.	A purely missionary journal. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Increase in circulation is due to the journal becoming more popular among Telugu-speaking Christians.

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N 324	Telugu Law Journal.	Do.	Setu Press, Khojjillipet, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	C. Setumadhava Rao, 17th March 1911.	Do.	4 0 0	300	T. Purushottam, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years, second-grade pleader; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 9th January 1911.	C. Setumadhava Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years; landholder; antecedents doubtful. 9th January 1911.	The journal merely contains decisions of Courts translated into Telugu. Does not contain any news. Note.—Started in January 1911.
325	Telugu officer ..	Do.	Sri Kanyakaparameswari Press, Nos. 305 to 307, Main Street, Bápatla, Guntúr district.	K. Pullayya, 31st October 1910.	Do.	0 3 0	150	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 42 years, Chief officer of the Salvation Army, Madras; nothing is known against his general character.	Do.	William Stevens, European, 53 years, Lieut.-Col. of the Salvation Army, Madras. 31st October 1910.	K. Pullayya, Hindu, Komati, 36 years; trader; nothing is known against his general character. 31st October 1910.	The journal is mainly devoted to religious questions and concerns chiefly the Salvation Army; it is read by Indian Christians only. Influence healthy.
326	Tennindia Vyavasayam *or* South Indian Agriculture.	Tamil.	Published at No. 25, Sólayappa Mudali Street, Mylapore, but printed at the Chengalroya Naicker's Orphanage Press, No. 13, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.	Pachaiyappa's Trustees, 25th July 1906.	Do.	3 0 0	220	G. Rajagopala Nayudu, Hindu, Yadava, 47 years; owns a house worth Rs. 2,000 and in which the paper is published; is a retired Agricultural Inspector; nothing is known against his general character.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher. 14th March 1908	Muthukrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 47 years; foreman of the press and the institution for the past 26 years on Rs. 22-8-0 per mensem; nothing bad in his antecedents, 14th March 1908.	Deals with purely agricultural subjects; has some influence among agricultural classes in Tamil districts.
327	Theosophist ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar, Chingleput district.	Mrs. Annie Besant, 20th September 1908.	Do	8 0 0	3,500	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years, President of the Theosophical Society, Adyar.	Proprietrix is the editor.	Proprietrix is the publisher. 1st April 1909.	Proprietrix is the printer. 1st April 1909.	Treats of religion, etc.; not objectionable in tone and has some influence.
N 328	Tijarat	English, Tamil and Urdu.	Hyderi Press, No. 2/34, Peters Road, Royapettah, Madras.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, 1875.	Do.	Free.	500	Muhammad Abdul Sathai Sahib, Ahqar, Muhammadan, 42 years; gets a pension of Rs. 5 from the Prince of Arcot; has a house at Trichinopoly worth Rs. 800; a merchant dealing in photographic pictures and a commission agent getting Rs. 25 a month; nothing is known against his general character.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 7th July 1911.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, 35 years; owner of the press worth Rs. 250; printer and publisher of *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*; owns a house worth Rs. 2,000 in Madras; gets a pension of Rs. 50 from the Nizam's Government.	Contains advertisements for the sale of medicines and other articles and also general news. Tone inoffensive. Note.—Started on the 13th August 1911.

Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and, in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Publisher.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
329	Tiruppanittozhan *or* Supplement to Arunodayam.	Tamil.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, No. 362, King Street, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Rev. K. Pamperein, 28th January 1911.	Monthly.	RS. A. P. 0 2 0	394	Rev. K. Pamperein, German, 65 years; President of the Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society, Tranquebar; a most respectable and loyal gentleman; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 28th January 1911.	Proprietor is the printer. 28th January 1911.	Religious; tone unobjectionable; influence limited.
D 330	Tranquebar Mitran.	Do.	Published in Tranquebar, Tanjore district, but printed at the Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	M. P. Krishnaswami Aiyar, 8th December 1909.	Bi-monthly.	3 0 0	500	M. P. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years; a harmless loafer living on the generosity of patrons and "mamools" from susceptible people like heads of mutts; son of a private pleader at Mayavaram; was once reporter to the *Hindu*.	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publisher. 8th December 1909.	..	Dealt with public news. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Stopped publication from 10th May 1911.
331	Travancore Abhimani.	Do.	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	....	Weekly.	3 0 0	150	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 36 years; a man of moderate means and social position; antecedents good.	D. C. Joseph, *alias* J. Devasahayam, Indian Christian, 27 years; a man of moderate means and social position; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Proprietor is the printer.	Deals with Travancore affairs mostly and seems to have local influence only; tone good.
ND 332	Travancore Standard.	English.	Printers' Jobbing Press, Puthenchantha, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	....	Do.	5 0 0	500	K. Ramanujam, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years; editor and proprietor of the *Mysore Review*; antecedents middling.	Proprietor was the editor.	Sankarakumara Pillai, Hindu, Sudra; born of a well-to-do family; antecedents good.	Publisher was the printer.	A social and political paper. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Started on the 22nd April 1911 but discontinued since its issue dated the 20th May 1911.
333	Travancore Times.	Do.	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	....	Do.	5 0 0	200	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 36 years; a man of moderate means and social position; antecedents good.	D. C. Joseph *alias* J. Devasahayam, Indian Christian, 27 years; a man of moderate means and social position; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Proprietor is the printer.	This is the organ of the Shanar Christians in Travancore; a reasonable paper. Tone moderate.
334	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Warner's Road, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	A. Virabhadra Pillai, 28th April 1910.	Monthly.	3 0 0	60	Rev. S. Jenkin Evans, M.A., European, 31 years; Chaplain, Trichinopoly; a respectable gentleman of good antecedents.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 28th April 1910.	A. Virabhadra Pillai, Hindu, 29 years; proprietor of the press; has property worth Rs. 20,000; a man of respectability and good character. 28th April 1910.	Contains all matters of local St. John's Church as well as notes on the S.P.G. Mission and College; tone unobjectionable.

D 335	Ul-Mysore ..	Urdu ..	Krishnaraja Press, Mysore.	Nawab Abbu Eisa Muhammad Ghouse Ahmad Ali Khan, 24th May 1908.	Fortnightly.	2 8 0 Mufassal.	..	Nawab Abbu Eisa Muhammad Ghouse Ahmad Ali Khan; Muhammadan, 20 years; owns a house and some landed property in Mysore; antecedents good.	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publisher. 29th May 1909.	Adam Sharif Bhaline, Muhammadan, 37 years; owns a house in Mysore and some lands in Mandya taluk; antecedents good. 29th May 1909.	Dealt with public news, and has some influence. NOTE.—Discontinued during the second quarter of 1911.
336	Ulaga Nesan ..	Tamil.	Published at No. 45, Saminaik Street, Chintadripet, but printed at Balakamalambal Press, No. 1, Perumal Kovil Garden Street, 1st Lane, Georgetown, Madras.	Kamalanátha Mudali, 1907.	Monthly.	0 10 0	650	C. Muna Singh, Hindu, Rajput, 31 years, of ordinary means; studied up to the V Form; nothing is known against his general character.	M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 38 years; Tamil Pandit in the Hindu Mission Central Institution, Mint Street, Georgetown; nothing is known against his general character.	Proprietor is the publisher. 4th February 1907.	Kamalanatha Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years, is the owner of the press and premises; a man of ordinary means; nothing is known against his general character. 4th February 1907.	Publishes local and general news and contains mostly advertisements for the sale of books, medicines and German silver articles; tone mild.
337	United Church Herald	English and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Rev. J. J. Baninga, October 1871.	Bi-monthly	0 12 0	1,500	Rev. J. J. Baninga, M.A., American, 34 years; a Missionary; antecedents good.	Rev. J. P. Jones, D.D. and Rev. S B. Simmon, Americans, Missionaries; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the publisher. 5th January 1911.	Proprietor is the printer. 5th January 1911.	Religious. Tone unobjectionable.
338	Do.	Telugu and Anglo-Telugu.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do.	Monthly.	0 12 0	530	Committee of the South India United Church.	S. B. Simon, European, 39 years; Missionary of the London Mission, Gooty, and Rev. J. P. Jones, D.D., American, Missionary, good.	Rev. J. J. Baninga, M.A., American, about 40 years; a Missionary belonging to the American Board of Foreign Missionaries; antecedents good. 7th April 1909.	Publisher is the printer. 7th April 1909.	Purely religious and inoffensive. Has influence among Indian Christians.
339	United India and Native States.	English.	Progressive Press, No. 3/14, Baker Street, Georgetown, Madras.	C. Annadurai Aiyar and P. V Sabhapatti Mudaliyar, 24th May 1905.	Weekly.	Thick paper. 10 0 0 Thin paper. 6 0 0	About 500	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Indian Christian, 46 years; an Evangelist of the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Mission Church, Madras; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 24th October 1911.	P. V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years, owner of a press worth Rs. 7,000; was Manager of a Cotton Press; owns land in Ponneri worth Rs. 3,000; nothing is known against his general character. 24th October 1911.	Contains social, political and literary news; deals with the affairs of Native States in India; tone vehement at times has some influence.

Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presideney, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age, (and, in the case of Hindus, caste) and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Publisher.	Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						RS. A. P.						
ND 340	Uthala Jivana ..	Uriya.	Ganjām Printing Company, Main Street, Aska, Goomsur taluk, Ganjam district.	Vasudev Patnaik, 2nd May 1911.	Monthly.	1 8 0	1,000	Dharma Mahaptro, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years; inamdar; Temple Committee member; and 23 others.	Bhagirati Das, Hindu, Karnam, 35 years; the only son of the karnam of Bellugunta; was once convicted in a forest case for embezzling Government money as a permit-issuing clerk; antecedents not good.	Editor was the publisher. 19th February 1909.	Editor was the printer. 19th February 1909.	The journal contained news borrowed mostly from other newspapers and had very little influence. Was circulated in the Ganjām district and in Uriya parts of Cuttack Division. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Revived in January 1911 but discontinued from that date.
341	Vaidika Mitra ..	Canarese.	Basel Mission Press, Balamata, Mangalore, South Canara district.	Albert Beierbach, 25th October 1911.	Quarterly.	0 6 0	165	F. Kendal, German, 34 years; Missionary; antecedents good.	Rev. A. Schosser, German, about 41 years; Missionary; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the publisher. 27th April 1910.	Albert Beierbach, German, 43 years; Superintendent, Basel Mission Press; antecedents good. 25th October 1911.	A religious publication published on behalf of the Basel Mission; tone unobjectionable; not possessing much influence.
N 342	Vaidikan	Malayalam.	Mar Thoma Sliba Press, Puthanpalli, Parur, Travancore State.	....	Monthly.	1 0 0	1,300	Kalapurakal Andrew, Christian, about 47 years; Professor of Puthanpalli Seminary for 16 years; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	A. Joseph, Christian, 57 years; printer; antecedents good.	Publisher is the printer.	NOTE.—Started on the 31st August 1910.
343	Vaidya Bodhini ..	Tamil.	Alexandra Press, No. 8, East Kadalangudi Street, Kumbakōnam, Tanjore district.	T. A. R. Balasundaram Chetti, 10th September 1903.	Do.	1 0 0	250	S. Chandresekhara Gowda, Hindu, Non-Brahman, 31 years; medical shopkeeper; has property worth Rs. 1,000; nothing bad is reported against him.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher 2nd September 1910.	T. A. R. Balasundaram Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 42 years; reported to be wealthy; character good. 10th June 1911.	A purely medical journal. Tone unobjectionable.

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344	Vaidya Sindhu ..	Canarese and English.	Published at Bangalore City but printed at the Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	K. Narayana Aiyangar, 6th November 1906.	Do.	2 8 0	3,000	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years; Ayurvedic medical practitioner living in Chickpet, Bangalore City; keeps a medical shop with an hospital accommodation for two in-patients; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 6th November 1906.	K. Narayana Aiyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years; has a cloth shop in Bangalore City and is the Manager of the Caxton Press; antecedents good. 6th November 1906.	A medical journal. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Increase in circulation is due to the proprietor supplying copies of the journal free by way of advertisement to all those who purchase medicine from him worth Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 for six months and one year, respectively.
N 345	Vaisya Mittiran	Tamil.	Vaisya Mittiran Press, No. 1670, Palaniappa Chettiar lane, Devakottai, Rámnád district.	S. T. Ramanathan Chetti, 1st June 1911.	Weekly.	4 0 0	600	S. T. Ramanathan Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 39 years; has property worth Rs. 6,000; character not bad	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 1st June 1911	Proprietor is the printer. 1st June 1911	The paper purports to be a friend of Nattukottai Chettis whom it raises to the status of Vaisyas. The articles are poor and the editor is an inexperienced young man. Tone is not bad though it gives distorted versions of local news. NOTE.—Started on the 3rd July 1911.
346	Vakkaligara Patrika.	Canarese.	Vakkaligara Sangha Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	B. S. Marappa, 17th November 1909.	Do.	1 0 0 Local. 1 15 0 Mufassal.	2,900	The Vakkaligara Sangha, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	K. H. Ramiah, Hindu, Vakkaliga, 33 years; General Secretary, Vakkaligara Sangha; antecedents good.	Editor is the publisher. 5th October 1909.	B. S. Marappa Hindu, Vakkaliga, 42 years; a wealthy contractor living in Ulsoor, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; President of the Sangha; antecedents good. 17th November 1909.	A paper devoted to the education and advancement of the Vakkaligas (cultivating class); a well-conducted paper of good tone and influence. NOTE.—Increase in circulation is due to wider publicity and better appreciation.
347	Valibhar Mittiran or Young Men's Friend.	Tamil.	Published at Nazareth, but printed at the C.M.S. Press, Murugankurichi, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	M. A. Murugesam Pillai, 25th November 1910.	Monthly	0 2 0	2,100	D. Devavaram, B.A., Indian Christian, 42 years; Teacher, St. John's High School, Nazareth, on Rs. 70 per mensem; has property worth Rs. 4,000; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 5th January 1911.	M. A. Murugesam Pillai, Indian Christian, 42 years; Manager of the C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah, on pay Rs. 35 per mensem; antecedents good. 26th October 1910.	A religious, harmless journal; possesses influence in missionary circles.
D 348	Vasundhara ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam, Kistna district.	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, 10th June 1906.	Fortnightly.	1 4 0	300	Vanguri Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 25 years, landowner; antecedents good.	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publisher. 30th March 1909.	Proprietor was the printer. 30th March 1909.	Mainly devoted to agricultural and industrial topics. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Ceased publication from the second fortnight of April 1911.

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Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and, in the case of Hindus, caste) and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Publisher.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
349	Vedadhyapakam.	Malayalam	Syrian Printing Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	....	Monthly.	RS. A. P. 1 8 0	1,300	Syrian Students' Conference.	N. J. Pothan, Syrian Christian, 33 years; belongs to a respectable family; antecedents good.	A. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 26 years; status ordinary; antecedents good.	Publisher is the printer.	NOTE.—The decrease in circulation is due to some dissensions in the Syrian Christian community.
N 350	**Vedanta Dipika.**	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Published in Kesava Perumalkovil street, Mylapore; but printed at the Kalaratnakaram Press, No. 289, Thambu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	W. Ratnasabhapati Chetti, 11th January 1902.	Do.	1 8 0	300 to 500	C. Rajagopalachari, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 38 years; first-grade pleader, Chittoor; General Secretary, Sri Ahobiham Mutt Sishya Sabha; owns a house in Chittoor and lands at Pennathur and Trivellore all worth about Rs. 8,000; nothing is known against his general character.	S. Vasudevachari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; Headmaster, Wesleyan Mission College, Royapettah, getting a salary of Rs. 100 a month; nothing is known against his general character.	Proprietor is the publisher. 13th February 1911.	W. Pushparatha Chetti & Co. proprietor W. Ratnasabhapati Chetti, Hindu, Berichetti, 34 years; owner of the press worth Rs. 10,000; nothing is known against his general character. 13th February 1911.	Deals with Hindu religion and philosophy; has very little influence. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Started in March 1912.
351	Vediyar Vilakku *or* the Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall compound, Park Town, Madras.	Charles Street, 9th December 1908.	Do.	0 6 0	1,500	Christian Literature Society for Madras.	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 36 years; English Missionary, W.M.S., nothing is known against his general character.	Rev. Joseph Passmore, European, 47 years; English Secretary of the Christian Literature Society for India; antecedents good. 25th July 1911.	Publisher is the printer. 25th July 1911.	Contains Bible readings, Bible notes, sermon illustrations, and other articles of interest to workers in charge of Indian Christian congregations in villages and hamlets; tone inoffensive.
N 352	Victoria	Malayalam	St. Joseph's Press, Mavarikulam, Travancore State.	....	Quarterly.	1 0 0	800	A. T. Victor, Indian Christian, about 31 years; is in a well-to-do position; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Proprietor is the printer.	NOTE.—Started on the 30th October 1911.
353	Vidya Bhanu ..	Tamil.	Vivekabhanu Press, Nos. 7/255 and 256, North Avanimula Street, Madura.	M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, 3rd February 1906.	Monthly	2 0 0 For students. 1 4 0	300	M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar, Hindu, Vellala, 43 years; hereditary Samasathanam Pandit in the Settur zamin; a respectable mirasidar; is a relation of extremist Chidambaram Pillai and is suspected to be in sympathy with political agitation.	M. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years, Tamil Pandit, Madura, College; nothing is known against his general character and M. R. Kandaswami Kavirayar (*vide* column 9).	Proprietor is the publisher. 3rd Feb. 1906.	Proprietor is the printer. 24th April 1909.	Deals with literary, social, moral and religious subjects; also publishes news and notes; intended to improve Tamil literature in general. Tone unobjectionable.

354	Vidyádáyini ..	Canarese.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	J. M. Mysorewallah, 6th Sept. 1908.	Monthly.	1 8 0 for the public; 1 0 0 for students.	1,781	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years; Assistant Master, Maharaja's College, Mysore; owns a bungalow in Mysore and some landed property; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 23rd Apl. 1898.	J. M. Mysorewallah, Parsi, 38 years; proprietor of the press; antecedents good. 6th Sept. 1908	An educational journal of healthy tone and influence.
355	Vidyananda ..	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Taluk Cutcherry Road, Siddicutta, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	K. S. Krishna Aiyar, 27th Apl. 1910.	Do.	1 8 0	400	Adinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, about 26 years; owns a house and a bookshop in Bangalore City; antecedents good.	DodbeleNarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years; is the Canarese pandit in the Government High School, Bangalore City; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the publisher.	K. S. Krishna Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years; owns a clothshop in Chickpett; is the proprietor of the press; antecedents good. 27th April 1910.	A literary and religious journal; tone and influence good.
356	Vidyávati ..	Telugu.	Published at No. 288, Thambu Chetti Street, but printed at Kalaratnakaram Press, No. 289, Thambu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.	W. Ratnasabhapati Chetti, 11th Jan. 1902.	Do.	2 8 0	500	C. Duraiswamiah, Hindu, Satani, 43 years; bookseller and publisher; about 18 years ago was a clerk in the Settlement office at Bellary on a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem; is a man of limited means; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher.	W. Ratnasabhapati Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya, 38 years; proprietor of press; owns landed property in Madras worth about Rs. 7,000; nothing is known against his general character.	Contains news on religious, philosophical and various other subjects; has very little influence. Tone unobjectionable.
357	**Vidya Viharini.**	Tamil.	Caxton Press, No. 35, Chinnatambi Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras.	C. Kanniah Nayudu, 18th April 1902.	Do.	5 0 0	250	C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; owns a house in Sami Aiyar Street, Coimbatore, where he is living; Assistant Principal, Zamorin College, Calicut getting a salary of Rs. 200; antecedents good.	Do.	C. Kanniah Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 30 years; owner of the press worth Rs. 10,000, and two houses worth Rs. 6,000; gets a monthly income of Rs. 100 by publishing and selling books; nothing is known against his general character. 22nd Feb. 1911.	Publisher is the printer. 22nd February 1911.	Discusses literary, historical and religious subjects; has little or no influence. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—The decrease in circulation is due to the proprietor discontinuing to send the paper to subscribers who were in arrears.
ND 358	Vidya Vinodhini.	Telugu.	Vidya Vinodhini Press, Fosterpeta, Cocanada, Gódávari district.	Krutiventi Krishna Rao, 19th March 1906.	Do.	1 0 0	500	Krutiventi Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; possesses a house at Fosterpeta worth Rs. 1,000; character and antecedents good.	Krutiventi Venkata Jagannatha Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years; inamdar, possesses a house at Fosterpeta, valued Rs. 1,000; antecedents good.	Proprietor was the publisher. 11th Oct. 1904.	Proprietor was the printer. 11th October 1904.	Dealt with literary and agricultural subjects; tone moderate; influence healthy. NOTE.—Started in November 1909 but discontinued in April 1910; revived in April 1911 and again discontinued in June 1911.

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Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press and which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly or othewise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and, in the case of Hindus, caste) and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Publisher.	Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
359	**Vijaya Vikatan.**	Tamil.	Vijaya Vikatan Press, No. 64, Kalmantapam road, Rayapuram, Madras.	Kadirvelu Nattar, 7th November 1906.	Bi-weekly	RS. A. P. 4 2 0	600	K. S. Kadirvelu Nattar, Hindu, Nattar, 34 years; is the owner of the press; was formerly an assistant in the *Maha Vikata Dutan* office; nothing is known against his general character.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 7th November 1906.	Proprietor is the printer. 7th November 1906.	A comic paper written in a vulgar style; contains local and general news; treats of politics also occasionally; tone sometimes vehement; has some influence among the lower classes.
360	Vijnana Chintamani.	Sanskrit.	Vijnana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Walavanad taluk, Malabar district.	A. Raman Moosad. 10th May 1911.	Weekly.	4 0 0	150	Ponnasseri Nambi Nilakanta Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 54 years; physician; an obstructionist during the settlement.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher. 10th May 1911.	A. Raman Moosad, Hindu, Mussad, 44 years; janmi of good character. 10th May 1911.	A weekly journal in Nagari containing short stories, biographies, poems and a page of general notes; unobjectionable.
361	Vikatapratapa ..	Canarese.	Vikatapratapa Press, Kuppam in the Kangundi zamindari, North Arcot district.	P. M. Chakrapanayya, 26th June 1910.	Monthly.	1 0 0	600	P. M. Chakrapanayya, Hindu, Balija, 33 years, landowner; character satisfactory.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher. 12th July 1910.	Proprietor is the printer. 12th July 1910.	A comic paper. Tone not objectionable. NOTE.—The decrease in circulation is due to the death of some subscribers, removal of the names of others for non-payment of subscriptions and to the discontinuance of some of the subscribers as they do not like the articles discussed.
N 362	Vikata Vinodhini.	Do.	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	B. Basappa Setti, 7th November 1911.	Do.	Town 0 12 0 mofussil 1 0 0	150 300	B. Basappa Setti, Hindu, Sudra, 34 years; proprietor of the press; antecedents good.	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	Proprietor is the publisher. 7th November 1911.	Proprietor is the printer. 7th November 1911.	A comic journal. Tone moderate, and has some influence. NOTE.—Started on the 8th November 1911.

D 363	Vinoda Bhashitan or Witty Orator.	Tamil.	Mercury Press, No. 27, St. Xavier Street, Georgetown, Madras.	R. A. Dawson, 22nd October 1909.	Weekly.	2 0 0	250	C. V. Varadarajalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years; has been Manager of the A. L. V. Press for the past 19 years; his present salary is Rs. 15 per mensem; owns a house worth Rs. 500; was for some time the editor of the *Liberal*, now defunct, when he appeared to be somewhat against Government; was also the sub-editor of the *Maha Vikata Dutan*; antecedents good.	B. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 51 years; is a Tamil journalist and novelist; owns a house in Georgetown worth about Rs 1,500 in which the Mercury Press has been started in the name of his son, R. A. Dawson; was formerly the proprietor and editor of the *Maha Vikata Dutan* and also the owner of the Victor Press which he disposed of about a year ago; nothing is known against his general character.	Proprietor was the publisher. 22nd October 1909.	R. A. Dawson, Indian Christian, 22 years; is the owner of the press and son of the editor; nothing is known against his general character. 22nd October 1909.	A comic paper dealing with local and political news; tone moderate; had influence only among lower classes. NOTE.—Discontinued since its issue, dated 19th November 1910.
364	**Virakesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at No. 70, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, but printed at the Sriniketanam Press, No. 14, Vinayaka Mudali Street, Sowcarpet, Madras.	C. Chennakesavalu Nayudu, 28th November 1900.	Fortnightly.	1 0 0	600	G. Tholasiram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years; owns property worth about Rs. 3,500 in Gundupet, near Nanjungode; trader in watches and clocks at Madras; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 23rd February 1911.	C. Chennakesavalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 36 years; owns the press worth Rs. 6,000; lives on the income thereby getting nearly Rs. 100 a month; nothing is known against his general character. 23 d February 1911.	General news and discusses politics; tone usually moderate; but vehement at times.
N 365	Virasiva Grantha Prakasika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Srimat Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore City.	A. R. Venkatesa Setti, 30th November 1903.	Monthly.	2 8 0	250	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virashaiva 38, years; owns a house in Mysore and belongs to a respectable family; antecedents good.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher. 10th September 1908.	A. R Venkatesa Setti, Hindu, Vaisya, 37 years; proprietor of the press worth Rs. 200; possesses neither lands nor houses; antecedents good. 14th August 1911.	A religious magazine. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Revived from 1s February 1911.
N 366	Visishtadvaita Prakasika.	Telugu.	Published at Mangalagiri, but printed at the Arya Vysia Press, No. 4/1051, Agraharam Ward, Guntur.	S. Ramaswami Gupta. 11th September 1911.	Do.	3 0 0	500	V. Viraraghava Charyulu, Hindu, Brahman, 61 years; landholder; once a pandit in the Mission High school, Bezwada; nothing is known against his general character.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher. 24th January 1911.	Proprietor is the printer. 24th January 1911.	Deals with Visishtadvaita philosophy and other topics concerning the Vaishnava community; tone mild; influence limited. NOTE.—Started in May 1911.

Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation	Name, race, age (and in the case of Hindus, caste) and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867.		General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
										Publisher.	Printer.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
367	Vivéka Bodhini ..	Tamil.	Published at No. 66, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, but printed at the Guardian Press, No. 160, Mount Road, Madras.	G. C. Natararaja Mudaliyar, 8th March 1910.	Monthly.	RS. A. P. 3 0 0 Inland, 4 8 0 Foreign)	800	V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years; one of the proprietors of the General Supplies Company, Mylapore; has landed property in the Tanjore district worth Rs. 500; of limited means; nothing is known against his general character.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is publisher. 3rd August 1908.	G. C. Nataraja Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 24 years; owns landed property worth about Rs. 20,000; belongs to a respectable family; nothing is known against his general character. 3rd August 1908.	Deals with religious, agricultural and educational subjects; tone harmless; has some influence among Tamil-reading population. NOTE.—The decrease in circulation is due to the removal of the names of subscribers who fell in arrears.
368	Viveka Chintamani.	Do.	Published at the Diffusion of Knowledge Agency, No. 19, Adam's Street, Mylapore, but printed at the South Indian Press, No 18, Linghi Chetti Street, George-town, Madras.	S. Soondararaja Aiyangar, 22nd August 1910.	Do.	5 0 0 for thick paper. 4 0 0 for thin paper.	400	C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years; journalist, Secretary to the Diffusion of Knowledge Agency, Madras; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is publisher. 18th June 1910.	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, retired Deputy Collector, Mylapore; antecedents good. 18th June 1910.	Treats of literary, moral, philosophical and scientific subjects; also discusses politics occasionally; tone mild; has influence only among the Tamil-reading population
369	Vivekavati ..	Telugu.	Christian Literature Society's Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Charles Street, 9th December 1908.	Do.	0 12 0	900	Christian Literature Society for India.	Miss Archibald, Canadian Missionary, Baptist Missionary Society, Chicacole.	Joseph Passmore, European, 47 years; English Secretary of the Christian Literature Society for India; antecedents good. 25th July 1911.	Publisher is the printer. 25th July 1911.	A journal containing articles for improving the literary and moral education of females; has some influence among Indian Christians in Telugu districts. Tone unobjectionable.

370	Vivekodaya ..	Canarese.	Published at Seringapatam, but printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.	J. M. Mysorewallah, 6th September 1908.	Monthly.	1 8 0	350	S. Venkataramaiya, Hindu, Vakkaliga, 34 years; journalist; owns some lands and has cash dealings; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 25th January 1905.	J. M. Mysorewallah, Parsi, 38 years; proprietor of the press; antecedents good. 6th September 1908.	A literary journal. Tone unobjectionable. Has some influence.
371	Vivekodayam ..	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Puthenchantha, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	....	Do.	1 0 0 for the members of the Yogam; 2 0 0 for others.	800	Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalanayogam, an association working for the religious, social and national advancement of the Illuva and Tiya community.	N. Kumaran, Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 37 years; Secretary, S. N. D. P. Yogam; antecedents good.	P. Madhavan Vydian, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 46 years; native physician; antecedents good.	Publisher is the printer.	Is the organ of the Ezhuva community. Its tone is generally moderate and conciliatory when advocating the claims of that community.
ND372	Voorhees' College Kindergarten magazine.	Tamil.	Victoria Press, Officers' Lines, Vellore, North Arcot district.	V. S. Singaravelu Mudaliyar, 1886.	Do.	2 0 0	..	M. C. Raja, Indian Christian, 28 years; Supervisor, Voorhees' College, Vellore, drawing a salary of Rs. 150 *per mensem*; antecedents good.	Proprietor was the editor.	Proprietor was the publisher. 5th August 1911.	V. S. Singaravelu Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years; landholder and money-lender; antecedents not worth enquiring about. 5th August 1911.	The journal was intended for the use of school boys. Tone unobjectionable. NOTE.—Only one issue was issued for July 1911 and there have been no issues since.
373	**Vrittanta Patrika.**	Canarese.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore City.	Rev. H. Gulliford, 26th February 1909.	Weekly.	1 14 0	4,960	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 59 years; Wesleyan Missionary, antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 26th February 1909.	Proprietor is the printer. 26th February 1909.	Contains general and local news, partly evangelical; a well-conducted paper; tone and influence healthy.
374	Vyavasaya Mitran.	Malayalam.	Published at Kadachira, Chirakkal taluk, but printed at the Edward Press, No. 696 in A ward, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Potteri Kunhi Kannan, 8th June 1910.	Bi-monthly	1 8 0 to 3 0 0 according to the income and status of the subscriber.	400	K. Kyru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 47 years; a respectable man of fair education; pays an assessment of Rs. 70; Secretary of Uthara Keraliya Nayar Samajam; antecedents good.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher. 19th August 1910.	Potteri Kunhi Kannan, Hindu, Tiyan, 25 years; son of P. Kunhambu, second-grade pleader, Cannanore; antecedents good. 18th November 1910.	The paper confines itself to agricultural and industrial topics. Patronized by Jenmies and well-to-do ryots. Not objectionable in tone. NOTE.—The decrease in circulation is due to the removal of some of the subscribers owing to laxity in payment of their subscription.
375	**Vysya**	Telugu.	Published at Hazaram Buildings, No. 1/19, Cope Venkatachala Aiyar Street, but printed at Ananda Press, No. 1/14, Stringer's Street, Georgetown, Madras.	V. Ranganatham Chetti, 8th August 1905.	Fortnightly.	1 8 0	2,000	V. Tiruvengadam Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 53 years, paper merchant, Anderson Street; has property worth Rs. 20,000; antecedents good.	N. Krishnaswami Chetti B.A., Hindu, Komati, 29 years; History Assistant in the Pachaiyappa's High School, Madras, and Assistant Secretary, South India Vaisya Association, Madras; has property worth Rs. 8,000; antecedents good.	Editor is the publisher 7th November 1910.	V. Ranganatham Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya, 33 years; proprietor of the press worth Rs. 20,000; has a house at Triplicane, Madras; nothing is known against his general character. 7th November 1910.	A journal advocating the cause of the Vaisyas; tone inoffensive; has some influence among the Komati community.

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Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867.		General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
										Publisher.	Printer.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
376	Water of Life ..	Tamil.	C.M.S. Press, Murugankurichi, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly district.	M. A. Murugesam Pillai, 25th November 1910.	Monthly.	RS. A. P. 0 4 0	2,000	Rev. S. J. Maduram, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 45 years; Native Pastor, getting salary of Rs. 70 *per mensem*; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 26th October 1910.	M. A. Murugesam Pillai, Indian Christian, 42 years; Manager of the C.M.S. Press, Palamcottah. 26th October 1910.	Publishes news and deals with subjects relating to Christianity; has influence only in missionary circles. Tone unobjectionable.
377	**Wednesday Review.**	English.	Wednesday Review Press, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.	S. M. Rajaram Rao, 14th November 1903.	Weekly.	8 0 0	500	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years; mirasidar and a municipal councillor, West Chitrai Street, Srirangam, Trichinopoly; antecedents satisfactory.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher. 12th January 1905.	Proprietor is the printer. 12th January 1905.	General news; political, social and literary articles; the political views of the paper are tempered with moderation and written in good English; a popular and good paper.
N 378	**Weekly Chronicle.**	Do.	Srinivasa Varadachari & Co.'s Press, No. 4, Mount Road, Madras.	C. Srinivasa Chari, 26th April 1900.	Do.	9 0 0	500	P. N. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years; was formerly the editor of the *Madras Standard*; belongs to a family in Travancore worth 3 or 4 lakhs.	Do.	Proprietor is the publisher. 30th November 1911.	C. Srinivasachari, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years; has property worth about a lakh of rupees in Madras and Chingleput districts; proprietor of the firm of C. Srinivasa Varadachari & Co., Madras. 30th November 1911.	Contains political, social and general news; tone moderate; has not been in existence sufficiently long to exert any influence. NOTE.—Started on the 3rd December 1911.
N 379	Wesleyan Methodist Church Road.	Do.	Methodist Episcopal Publishing House, No. 19, Mount Road, Madras.	Rev. A. E. Ogg, 27th October 1892.	Monthly.	1 0 0	350	Wesleyan Mission ..	Rev. J. S. M. Hooper, M.A., American; Principal of the Triplicane Branch of the Wesleyan Mission High School; nothing is known against his general character.	Rev. A. E. Ogg, American, 39 years; was a clergyman at Gaithorsburg Mailand, U.S.A.; Agent, Methodist Episcopal Publishing House; nothing is known against his character. 29th March 1911.	Publisher is the printer. 29th March 1911.	Contains articles of the missionary work done by the Wesleyan Methodist Church; purely religious and inoffensive. NOTE.—Started on the 29th March 1911.

380	West Coast Reformer.	Do.	Spectator Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut, Malabar district.	K. Raghavan, 26th July 1910.	Bi weekly.	5 0 0 to 12 0 0 according to subscriber's status and income.	770	K. C. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 36 years; formerly an Abkari petty officer and a vaccinator for some time and a reporter to the *West Coast Spectator*; antecedents good.	Rollo Robin Platel, Eurasian, 43 years; journalist and late editor of the *Malabar Daily News*; antecedents good.	Proprietor is the publisher. 9th November 1910.	Proprietor is the printer. 9th November 1910.	It is the rival of the *West Coast Spectator*; tone unobjectionable.
381	West Coast Spectator.	Do.	West Coast Press, Sweetmeat Street, Calicut, Malabar district.	Sivaram Anantayya Gokaru, 22nd January 1909.	Do.	6 0 0 to 15 0 0 according to subscriber's status and income.	700	Since the death on the 6th October 1909 of G. Subba Rao, B.A., the former proprietor, the proprietorship is in dispute.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Malayali, 29 years; an illegitimate son of the late M. A. Subramania Aiyar, formerly a leading vakil in Calicut, by a Canarese concubine, but subsequently admitted by the Zamorin into the Nayar community through the efforts of Subramania Aiyar; though looked down on by all the Brahmans and the Nayars as ill-conditioned, unscrupulous and of bad caste, he is nevertheless a man of influence and a centre of Brahman intrigues.	C. Kanaran, Hindu, Tiyan, 25 years; head compositor, West Coast Press; antecedents good. 26th January 1910.	Publisher is the printer. 26th January 1910.	Takes a keen interest in the local politics and is the organ of one party; is a specially carping critic of the Municipal Council; rather a scurrilous paper and apes the *Hindu*. Occasionally objectionable in its comments on local people of whom it disapproves. Tone moderate.
382	Western Star ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Cantonment, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	....	Tri-weekly.	12 0 0	600	C. J. Curien, Syrian Christian, 51 years, landlord; of respectable family; journalist; antecedents good.	P. D. Conceicao, Portuguese, about 58 years; journalist; antecedents good.	Antony Gomez, Indian Christian, 31 years; previously compositor; antecedents good.	Publisher is the printer.	Deals with Travancore, Cochin and Malabar topics; conservative in politics. A longstanding paper; tone moderate.
383	Yathartha Vachani.	Tamil.	Published at Kumbakonam, but printed at the Sri Krishna Vilas Press, No. 290, North Ajaram Street, Tanjore.	T. B. Sakharam Saheb Soorvey, 20th September 1911.	Tri-monthly.	Local 2 0 0	About 1,000	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 38 years; owns property worth Rs. 10,000; reported to demand from people money in consideration of not publishing defamatory articles against them.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher. 9th September 1907.	T. B. Sakharam Saheb Soorvey, Hindu, Mahratta Sudra, 37 years; owns property worth Rs. 10,000; antecedents good. 22nd April 1911.	Deals with political and current news; tone not objectionable; influence healthy; has a wide circulation. NOTE.—The paper is supposed to be published thrice a month since the beginning of 1911.

Statement of newspapers and periodicals published in the Madras Presidency, etc., during the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	Name of newspaper or periodical.	Language of publication.	Place of publication and press at which printed.	Name of keeper of press and date of declaration under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867.	Daily, weekly, or otherwise.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.	Name, race, age (and in the case of Hindus, caste), and antecedents of the proprietor.	Name, race, etc., of the editor.	Name, race, etc., and date of declaration under section 5 of Act XXV of 1867. Publisher.	Printer.	General remarks as to tone, influence, etc., and particulars regarding amount and date of security furnished, if any, under Act I of 1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						RS. A. P.						
384	Yogakshemam ..	Malayalam.	Published at Tiruppunitura but printed at the Vidyavinodhini Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	....	Monthly.	0 10 0	1,200	The Nambudri Yogakshema Sabha consisting of rich Nambudri Brahmans of good antecedents.	Pazhur Vadakilath Jadavedam, Hindu, Nambudri Brahman, 46 years; worth about a lakh of rupees; good antecedents.	Proprietors are the publishers.	Mathai, Indian Christian, 32 years; antecedents good.	Deals with the industrial and social questions of the Nambudri community. Tone moderate. Influence good. NOTE.—Started on the 26th February 1911.
385	Young Men of Madras.	English.	Lawrence Asylum Press, No. 166, Mount Road, Madras.	W. Mumford, 3rd February 1902.	Do.	0 8 0	1,000	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	R. L. Ewing, American, 39 years; Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	Proprietors are the publishers.	W. Mumford, European, 42 years, Superintendent, Lawrence Asylum Press; respectable.	Deals principally with matters relating to the Young Men's Christian Association. Tone unobjectionable.
386	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Nos. 305 to 307, Main Street, Bapatla, Guntûr district.	K. Pullayya, 31st Oct. 1910.	Do.	0 3 0	600	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 42 years, Chief officer, Salvation Army, Madras; nothing is known against his general character.	Proprietor is the editor.	William Stevens, European, 53 years, Lieut.-Colonel, Salvation Army, Madras. 31st October 1910.	K. Pullayya, Hindu, Komati, 36 years, trader; nothing is known against his general character. 31st October 1910	This journal deals purely with religious subjects, being an official gazette of the Salvation Army; it is chiefly read by the Indian Christians of the Salvation Army of the Telugu districts; it exercises no influence whatever outside its mission.
387	Yuvajananandini.	Malayalam.	Malayalamayukham Press, Alleppey, Travancore State.	....	Do.	1 0 0	750	P. Peter, Christian, 25 years; was a merchant at Alleppey; was convicted for rioting, housebreaking and causing hurt; antecedents bad.	Proprietor is the editor.	Proprietor is the publisher.	Aiyappan Krishnan, Hindu, Iluvan, about 32 years; merchant at Alleppey; antecedents good.	NOTE.—Started on the 18th September 1910.

Kindly say whether the C.I.D. office can be supplied with copies of the Review and Statement. The same has already been applied for.

59

Government of Madras.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Recd. 1912. Enclosures

Regd. Spare copies

G.O. No. 1254, 8th August 1912.

Newspapers.

Forwarding to the Government of India the memorandum prepared by the C.I.D., Madras, on the — published in 1911 in the Madras Presidency, the Native States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, and the French territories of Pondicherry and Karikal.

 60

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

I

Memorandum on the Native-owned English and the Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Press of the Madras Presidency, the Native States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, and the French Territories of Pondicherry and Karikal for the year 1911.

II

Official Memorandum to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D. and Railways, No. 1755-1, Judicial, dated 29th June 1912.

III

Telegram—from the Chief Secretary to Government.
To—the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D. and Railways.
Dated—the 13th July 1912.
No.—585, Judicial.

IV

Telegram—from the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D. and Railways.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—the 15th July 1912.
No.—152.

Order—No. 1254, Judicial, dated 8th August 1912.

The Memorandum on newspapers for 1911, prepared in the Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation, Madras, will be forwarded to the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

A. G. Cardew,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation.

Press
strike off
number will
be telegraphed
28-7-12

Government of Madras.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Proof of letter
to below

Recd. } 1912. Enclosures

Regd. Spare copies

G.O. No. ✗ , July 1912.

Newspapers.

Forwarding to the Government of India the memorandum prepared by the C.I.D., Madras, on the — published in 1911 in the Madras Presidency, the Native States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, and the French territories of Pondicherry and Karikal.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Print in full

II

Official Memorandum No. 1755-1, Judicial, dated 29th June 1912.

The proof copy of the annual Press Review for 1911, received from the C.I.D. and the statement of newspapers attached thereto are returned to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D. and Railways, with the remark that the statement which appears to have been prepared by a clerk and not adequately checked contains inaccuracies and errors, and requires revision in places. The following are some instances of such errors :—

Page 18, *item* 91.—G. Subramaniya Aiyar is described as a "Congress sympathiser."

Page 21, *item* 108.—The antecedents of the printer of the *Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest* are said to be "not worth inquiring about."

Page 21, *item* 109.—The proprietor of the *Independent* is described as an "Officer deSante" (Officer deSanté).

Page 27, *item* 139, *page* 32, *item* 159.—"Influence fair."

Page 38, *item* 187.—The *Madras Times* is still described as representing the extremist Anglo-Indian point of view.

2. The Deputy Inspector-General, C.I.D., is requested to revise the statement carefully and to return it to Government at a very early date for despatch to the Government of India, inserting therein particulars about the Travancore and Cochin papers if these have since been received from the Resident.

(By Order.)

L. J. P. JOLLY,
~~Deputy~~ *Secretary to Government.*

Under

To the D I G. of Police, C,I.D. and Railways, with proof of memorandum and statement of newspapers.

II

Letter—from M. S. D. BUTLER, Esq., C.V.O., C.I.E., Deputy Secretay to the Government of India, Home Department (Political).
To—the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.
Dated—Simla, the 6th July 1912.
No.—659.

I am directed to invite your attention to the letter from the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 794, dated the 22nd August 1910, and to enquire when the Government of India may expect to receive the report and statements on the newspapers published in Madras for the year 1911.

IV

Telegram—from the Chief Secretary to Government.
To—the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D. and Railways.
Dated—the 13th July 1912.
No.—585, Judicial.

Reference Judicial Memorandum 1755-1, 29th June. Please expedite return Press Review.

V

Telegram—from the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D. and Railways.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—the 15th July 1912.
No.—152.

Your wire 585. Press Review is being despatched to-day.

Order—No. , Judicial, dated July 1912.

The memorandum of newspapers for 1911, prepared in the Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation ~~and Railways~~, Madras, will be forwarded to the Government of India.

Cap. Railways & Criminal Investigation

(True Extract.)

A. G. CARDEW,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, ~~C.I.D.~~

Railways and Criminal Investigation

4. The Governor in Council believes that the tone of the native-owned English press continued, on the whole, to be loyal and moderate, and that the Indian Press Act has had the effect of putting an end to much intemperate writing in the vernacular papers.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Judicial ~~PUBLIC~~ DEPARTMENT.

No.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. A. G. CARDEW, C.S.I.,
Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

Dated Ootacamund, the July 1912.

SIR,

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a memorandum prepared in the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation and Railways on the native-owned English, Vernacular, and Anglo-Vernacular, press of the Madras Presidency, and of the Native States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, and the French territories of Pondicherry and Karikal, for the year 1911, together with a list of newspapers and periodicals published during that year.

2. The seven publications specified on the margin were dealt with during the year under report under section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910, and the importation of the last two was also prohibited by the Government of India under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

"Young India (Naveena Hindustan)," a series of Telugu leaflets.
"The Commandment of God on the day of Vaikunta Ekadasi in the year Sadarana," a Tamil leaflet.
"A Word of Advice to the Aryans," a Tamil pamphlet.
"Oath of Admission into the New Bharata Association," a Tamil pamphlet.
The *Nyayabhimani*, a Tamil newspaper.
"Kanavu," a poem and other songs. By C. Subramanya Bharati.
"Arucrupangu," a short story. By C. Subramanya Bharati.

3. The *Bala* newspaper of the Kistna district, referred to in Sir Harold Stuart's letter No. 1067, Judicial, dated the 29th June 1911, ceased publication during the year and the security taken from the proprietor of the paper was returned to him. A security of Rs. 1,000 each was demanded from the proprietors of four projected newspapers of Madras City whose past record was not satisfactory. As in the case of the *Hindu Kesari*, referred to last year, the proprietors of these four papers were unable to furnish the security and the papers were never published.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Press
8 Dutks
29-7-12

66 — 29-7-12

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

31/7

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. , JUDICIAL, DATED JULY 1912.

[SUBJECT.—*Report on newspapers for 1911.*]

Previous papers :

G.O.	491,	*Judicial,*	*1st April*	1910.
,,	1010	,,	*4th July*	,,
,,	1209	,,	*10th August*	,,
,,	1366	,,	*9th September*	,,
,,	58	,,	*12th January*	1911.
,,	190	,,	*30th* ,,	,,
,,	208	,,	*1st February*	,,
,,	*R.* 173	,,	*21st* ,,	,,
,,	353	,,	*24th* ,,	,,
,,	360	,,	*24th* ,,	,,
,,	362	,,	*25th* ,,	,,
,,	374	,,	*28th* ,,	,,
,,	507	,,	*17th March*	,,
,,	537	,,	*21st* ,,	,,
,,	581	,,	*30th* ,,	,,
,,	683	,,	*21st April*	,,
,,	794	,,	*12th May*	,,
,,	882	,,	*29th* ,,	,,
,,	1036	,,	*24th June*	,,
,,	1056	,,	*27th* ,,	,,
,,	1067	,,	*29th* ,,	,,
,,	1178	,,	*19th July*	,,
,,	1211	,,	*27th* ,,	,,
,,	1352	,,	*24th August*	,,
,,	1588	,,	*11th October*	,,
,,	1770	,,	*18th November*	,,
,,	1909-10	,,	*6th December*	,,
Cur.	110	(*Lodged*),	*23rd January*	1912.
G.O.	566,	*Judicial,*	*3rd April*	,,

67

From the Criminal Investigation Department, dated 30th May 1912.

Chief Secretary—

A proof copy of the annual Press Review for the year 1911, with the statement of newspapers published during the year, is submitted. The review was sent to press on the 15th April and the statements on the 11th April. The latter could not be sent to press before that date owing to the delay of the District Magistrate, Gōdāvari, and the Resident in Hyderabad, in submitting particulars to be embodied therein, which had been called for. The Resident in Travancore has yet to submit his remarks on the tone and contents of the papers published in his jurisdiction, and column 13 is therefore left blank in respect of these papers. The review and statements were received back from the press, completed, on the 25th May.

G. W. DEANE.

67

To Under Secretary—

The statement of newspapers annexed to the C.I.D. report has been prepared in accordance with the latest instructions of the Government of India.

G.O. 1366, 9th September 1910.

2. During 1911, this Government took action under section 12 of the Press Act in respect of the following publications:—

G.O. 190, 30th January 1911.	(1) "Young India (Naveena Hindustani)", a series of Telugu leaflets.
✓G.O. 581, 30th March 1911.	(2) "The Commandment of God on the day of Vaikunta Ekadasi in the year Sadarana", a Tamil leaflet.
✓G.O. 1036, 24th June 1911.	(3) "A Word of Advice to the Aryans", a Tamil pamphlet.
✓G.O. 1056, 27th June 1911.	(4) "Oath of Admission into the New Bharata Association", a Tamil pamphlet.
✓G.O. 1178, 19th July 1911.	(5) The *Nyayabhimani*, a Tamil newspaper of Karikal.
G.O. 1588, 11th October 1911.	(6) "Kanavu", a poem and other songs. By C. Subramanya Bharati. (7) "Arilorupangu", a short story. By C. Subramanya Bharati.
Vide G.Os. 1909-10, 6th December 1911, and G.O. 10, Revenue, 4th January 1912.	The last two (Nos. 6 and 7) were dealt with by the Government of India under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

3. The returns submitted by District Magistrates on the working of the Press Act in 1911 show that during the year 1911 action was not taken in respect of any newspaper registered before 9th February 1910 either under section 8 or under section 10 of the Press Act (classes B and E in appendix II to G.O. No. 491, dated 1st April 1910). The *Bala*, a Telugu newspaper of the Kistna district, from the proprietor of which a security of Rs. 200 had been taken, ceased publication during the year and the security was refunded to him. The only other newspapers dealt with under class C* in appendix II to G.O. No. 491, dated 1st April 1910, besides the *Hindu Kesari* referred to last year, were four, all of Madras City, viz.—

G.O. 1067, 22nd June 1912.

Vannikula Mitran.	*Mem Sahib.*
Al Eslap.	*International Pen Portraits.*

As in the case of the *Hindu Kesari*, a security of Rs. 1,000 was demanded from the proprietors of each of these as their past record was not good. No security was paid by any of them and the papers have not been published.

* For which security was required under section 8.

4. The reports recieved from District Magistrates on the working of the Press Act are in general agreement with the conclusion in the Memorandum that the tone of the Native-owned English press was, on the whole, loyal and moderate and that the Press Act has had the effect of putting an end to all rabid writing in the vernacular papers.

5. A draft order and a draft letter to the Government of India are submitted for approval.

C.V.—13-6-12.

T.V.T.—16-6-12.

Deputy Secretary.

L. JOLLEY—18-6-12.

J.P.

The statement which accompanies the report has obviously been prepared by a clerk and requires revision in places, *e.g.*—

91. N. G. Subramania Aiyar is described as a "Congress sympathiser"!

108. Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest. The antecedents of the printer are "not worth inquiring about".

109. Independent. The proprietor is described as an Officer de Sante (? Officier de Sante).

139. } Influence fair?
159. }

187. The *Madras Times* is still described as representing the extremist Anglo-Indian point of view.

[*Vide* in this connexion the papers C.I.D. demi-official 542-C., 4th October 1911.]

C. W. E. Cotton—22-6-12.

Honourable Member—

The statement must be carefully revised before it is sent to the Government of India. It should be returned to the C.I.D. with a memorandum pointing out the errors mentioned by the Deputy Secretary.

H. A. Stuart—26-6-12.

Under Secretary—

A draft official memorandum to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., is submitted.

C.V.—28-6-12.

T.V.T.—28-6-12.

Issue.

L.J.—28-6-12.

P. J.

Official memorandum to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D. and Railways, No. 1755-1, *dated* 29*th June* 1912.

From the Government of India, Home Department, No. 659, *dated* 6*th July* 1912.

Under Secretary—

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., has been asked to return the statement "at a very early date". The official memorandum was despatched to him on the 1st instant In view of India's present letter, a telegraphic reminder may be sent to him. A draft telegram is submitted.

C.V.—12-7-12.

T.V.T.—12-7-12.

Issue.

L.J.—13-7-12.

P. J.

Telegram to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., No. 585, *dated* 13*th July* 1912.

Telegram from the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., No. 152, *dated* 15*th July* 1912.

From the Criminal Investigation Department, dated 15*th July* 1912.

Note for the Chief Secretary—

The proof copy of the annual Press Review for 1911 is resubmitted. The statement of newspapers attached thereto has been carefully revised and the errors and inaccuracies have been attended to.

69

As regards the Travancore and Cochin papers, all the particulars that have since been received from the Resident have now been inserted; but in respect of items Nos. 16, 37, 50, 75, 76, 149, 153, 208, 209, 232, 266, 285, 297, 342, 349, 352 and 387, the Resident, though requested to, has furnished no particulars, for insertion in column 13 of the statement, and has written to say that, as these papers are not periodical works containing public news or comments on public news, they have been eliminated from the newspaper statements submitted by the Diwan of Travancore, in accordance with the instructions contained in G.O. No. 1599, Judicial, dated 14th October 1911.

Submitted with reference to Judicial Department Confidential Memorandum No. 1755-1, dated 29th June 1911.

G. W. DEANE—15-7-12.

Under Secretary—

Submitted for orders whether the draft order and draft letter to India may issue. India have reminded.

2. The expressions "not worth inquiring about" and "Influence fair" in items 108 and 159 have not been corrected.

Pages 21 and 32 of statement ~~F in current file.~~

C.V.—18-7-12.

T.V.T.—18-7-12.

Deputy Secretary.

L.J.—18-7-12. LPJ.

May issue, I think. To return for further revision would mean considerable delay. I doubt if India will criticize these phrases.

C. W. E. COTTON—18-7-12.

[G.O. No. , Judicial, dated July 1912.]

[G. / 5]
10,000—17-12-06.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

Newspapers. 70/-

1 docket

READ

Forwarding to the Govt. of India the Memorandum prepared by the C.I.D., Madras, on the ----- published in 1911 in the Madras Presidency, the Native States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, and the French territories of Pondicherry and Karikal.

---

(1) Memorandum on newspapers for the year 1911. (a

(2) Om. to the D.I.G. of Police, C.I.D. and Rys. No. 1755-1, d. 29.6.12 (a

(3) (C.No. 2145) from the Govt. of India, Home Dept., No. 659, d. 6.7.12 (a

(4) Telegram to the D.I.G. of Police, C.I.D. & Rys. No. 585, d. 13.7.12 (a

(5) (C.No. 2184) Telegram from - do - do — No. 152, d. 15.7.1912 (a

ORDER No. 1254, dated 8—8—1912.

P.S.

6P

over to W. Owen

ms. only

H Pen printer

Cr. 18/7/12

Desp'd 17.8.12

The Memorandum on newspapers for 1911, prepared in the Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal ~~Intelligence~~ Investigation and Railways, Madras, will be forwarded to the Govt. of India.

Cr. 18/6/12

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G. 18.6.12

To

The D.I.G. of Police, C.I.D.

(C of 1, 2, 4 and 5 only to)

LETTER

wMS

LETTER
P S. No 1255, of 8.8.12 1P

Desp'd 16.8.12

To

The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

(x with 7 dc'o of letter)

Sir,

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a memorandum prepared in the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal ~~Intelligence~~ Investigation and Railways, on the native-owned English, ~~and the~~ vernacu-lar, and Anglo-vernacular, press of the Madras Presidency, and of the Native States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, and the French territories of Pondicherry and Karikal, for the year 1911, together with a list of newspapers and periodicals published during that year.

Ppl 1-33 CF.

F

"Young India (Naveena Hindustan)", a series of Telugu leaflets.
"The Commandment of God on the day of Vaikunta Ekadasi in the year Sadarana", a Tamil leaflet.
"A Word of Advice to the Aryans", a Tamil pamphlet.
"Oath of Admission into the New Bharata Association", a Tamil pamphlet.
The Nyayabhimani, a Tamil newspaper.
"Kanavu", a poem and other songs. By C. Subramanya Bharati.
"Arilorupangu", a short story. By C. Subramanya Bharati.

2. The seven publications specified on the margin, ~~one of which was a news-paper~~, were dealt with during the year

under

under report under section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910-and the importation of the last two ~~having~~ was also ~~been~~ prohibited by the Government of India under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

G.O. 10 Rev. d 4.1.12 X

x3. The Bala newspaper of the Kistna district referred to in Sir Harold Stuart's letter No. 1067, Judicial, dated the 29th June 1911, ceased publication during the year and the security taken from the proprietor of the paper was returned to him. A security of Rs. 1000 each was demanded from the proprietors of four projected newspapers of Madras City whose past record was not satisfactory. As in the case of the Hindu Kesari, refered to last year, the proprietors of these four papers were unable to furnish the security and the papers ~~have ceased publication not been published~~ were never published.

at Q

x note — Information in this para taken from D.M.'s reports on the Press Act in G.O. 1007, d 22.6.1912 Z

4. The Governor in Council believes that the tone of the native-owned English press continued, on the whole, to be loyal and moderate, and that the Indian Press

Act

Act has had the effect of putting an end to ~~all rabid~~ much intemperate writing in the vernacular papers.

G.
18.6.12

CV.
13.6.12

WB
16-6-12

[X / 7]

,000—27-4-11

PRESS SLIP.

~~ORDINARY.~~ ~~PREFERENCE.~~ URGENT (a). 7X

Jud. DEPARTMENT.

Current No. ~~175 dated~~, 2145, 2184, 2207 ~~191~~ L/

G.O., No.........., dated.................................191 .

Number of MS. pages sent { Correspondence (b)........ 118; Notes (b')........ 8 }

Brief subject. Report on newspapers for 1911

(c) Number of copies required when struck off (*not including copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained in the Press*)	E. T. copies to supply requisitions for purchase by the public.	Complete correspondence and orders.	Notes.
FOR RECORD.*			
Madras Records	4	22	12
Ooty Records		3	3
For filing with original ...		1	1
Total ...		26	16

FOR ISSUE.†	Letter only.	Complete G.O.	(b) Special issue copies of G.O. No.	Papers.	Notes.
Signature copies................	1				
India Office........					
Govt. of India.... Home .... Dept.	7				
Revenue Department					
Public Works Department........					
Local and Municipal Department........					
Educational Department........					
.... Dept.					
Public Dept. / Judicial Dept. / Political / Financial Dept. / Marine Dept. / Ecclesiastical Dept. } Total........					
Total ...					
Spare copies: The For volumes etc.		10			
The........					
The........					
The........					
The........					
The........					
The........					
The........					
The........					
The........					
The........					
The........					
The........					
The........					
The........					
Total ...	8	10			

* Copies distributed on..................................‡(Press Clerk.)

† Copies distributed on..................................‡(Press Despatcher.)

‡ To be initialled and dated.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SECRETARIAT.

(*a*) If a paper is marked to be printed urgently, the Superintendent of the section concerned should sign the Press slip. The Superintendent should exercise a careful discretion in the matter.

(*b*) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.

(*b'*) For rules regarding printing of notes, see rule 315 of the official Manual.

(*c*) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or Referencer concerned.

(*d*) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for *one* week, and larger papers for *two* weeks only. *The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.*

(*e*) This slip, properly and completely filled in, should accompany every paper sent to Press; it will be returned by the Press when proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the Press when a call is made for revised proofs or when a corrected proof is sent for striking. When finally returned by Press it should be filed with the original order or letter.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

(*a*) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Registrar with a remark to that effect.

(*b*) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.

(*c*) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.

(*d*) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.

C. REILLY,
Registrar,
Chief Secretariat.

[P.T.O.]

A	B	C
Please send proof in triplicate. The papers have been carefully edited. .... *Referencer.* .... *Supdt.*	Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated. Type may be released after usual interval. / at once. .... *Referencer.* .... *Supdt.*	As the matter is in clear manuscript and has been carefully edited, (*b*) proof need not be sent. Please print and supply number of copies as indicated. Type may be released after usual interval. ....CV.... *Referencer.* 8/7/12 ....W.... *Supdt.* 16/7/12

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.	Initials of Press official.
Received in Press on........................	....
First proof furnished on........................	....
Call for revised proof received on........................	....
Revised proof furnished on........................	....
Corrected proof received for striking on........................	....
Final copies supplied on........................	....

Account of copies.	Complete copies.	Notes.	Issue copies.	Special E.T. edition.
Supplied to Secretariat for Record........	....	....	....	....
" " " Issue........	....	....	....	....
" " " Extra E.T. copies to supply requisitions for sale to the public.	....	....	....	4
For Volumes........	....	....	....	....
For supply to newspapers and institutions admitted to the privileges of the E.T.	....	....	....	....
Total ...				

114

75

Judicial Department.

C.No. 1755.

10 P

O.M. No. 1755-1, d/ 29.6.12

The proof copy of the annual Press Review for 1911, received from the C.I.D., and the Statement of newspapers attached thereto are returned to the D.I.G. of Police, C.I.D. and Railways, with the remark that the statement which appears to have been prepared by a clerk & not adequately checked contains inaccuracies and errors, ~~having obviously been prepared by a clerk,~~ and requires revision in places. The following are some instances of such errors :-

Page 18. Item 91. G.Subramaniya Iyer is described as a 'Congress sympathiser'.

Page 21. Item 108. The antecedents of the printer of the Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest are said to be 'not worth inquiring

76

115

2.

2P

inquiring about'.

" Item 109. The proprietor of the Independant is described as an 'Officer deSante' (Officier de Santé).

Page 27. Item 139. } 'Influence fair'.
Page 32. Item 159. }

Page 38. Item 187. The Madras Times is still described as representing the extremist Anglo-Indian point of view.

2. The D.I.G., C.I.D., is requested to revise the statement carefully and to return it to Govt. at a very early date for despatch to the Govt. of India, inserting therein particulars about the Travancore and Cochin papers if these have since ~~not~~ been received from the Resident.

Vide p. 1 of notes.

LJ
28.6.12

CV
28.6.12

28.6.12

Despd
1.7.12

To

The D.I.G. of Police, C.I.D. and Railways, with proof of Memorandum and Statement of newspapers.

REGR. CHIEF SECT. 10 JUL 1912 MADRAS GOVT.

77

W

116

CURRENT [illegible] 2145 JUDICIAL

3P

Reg^d 11.7.12

No. 659.

From

M.S.D.Butler Esq., C.V.O., C.I.E.,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India,

SECRETARY PUBLIC ETC. 11 JUL 1912 GOVT. OF MADRAS.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Home Department,

(Political).

Simla, the 6th ~~June~~ July 1912.

Sir,

I am directed to invite your attention to the letter from the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 794, dated the 22nd August 1910, and to enquire when the Government of India may expect to receive the report and statements on the newspapers published in Madras for the year 1911.

G.O. 1366, Ed., 9.9.1910

D1

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. S. D. Butler

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

117

78 Jud. Department.

C No. 2145.

4P

ordy. Telegram

To

The D.I.G. of Police
C.I.D.

Desp'd. C.R. 13.7.12 585x Reference Judicial
13.7.12

pp 114 + 115 ante Memorandum 1755 dated
one 29th June. Please
Expedite ~~despatch~~ return Press
review. ~~Govt. India~~

13.7

Return to Jud.

Sec. after desp.

12.7.12

12.7.12

CHIEF SECRETARY 15 JUL 1912 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

79

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

This form must accompany any enquiry made respecting this Telegram. 2184

Charges to pay. Rs. As.

Regd 15. 7. 12

STONE HOUSE HILL 15 JUL 12

Handed in at (Office of Origin.)	H.	Minute.	Service Instructions.	Words.
Madras G 15	11	5	state	16

Recd. here at 11 H. 39 M.

madras ootacamund

p 117 ante

Ref. Govt memo 1755-1-29th June re: press Review

152 your wire 585 press review is being despatched today

Ashigram

N. B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

Gulab Singh & Sons, Calcutta—No. 55 P. O.—21-5-10—70,000 Bks.

11/9/2008
R.I.(RH)

1655/08
RH